

**THE TIMES Tomorrow**

Was Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary of the United Nations, really a post-war hero? Paul Johnson argues in *Spectrum* that he was wrong about Suez, wrong about the Soviet invasion of Hungary - "which he treated as a tiresome distraction" - and wrong about the Congo. Has Thatcherism been applied to law and order? Peter Evans looks at the main changes in British policing in recent years and the Conservative changes in the law relating to crime. Saizy Menkes looks at the growing fashion for middle-class mail order; and Roger Scruton reflects on a recent visit to New York.

**Fire bomb attack on family**

In a spate of sectarian attacks in Belfast a young couple and their daughter aged four were fire-bombed from their home and a public house was bombed. Mr Mervyn McEwan, a Protestant, was found beaten to death in playing fields. Page 2

**Reagan fear of 'second Cuba'**

In his personal address to Congress on Wednesday, President Reagan will say that support of the Administration's policy on Central America, the US's "front line" is a moral duty to avoid a "second Cuba". Page 5

**Huckfield out**

Mr Leslie Huckfield, the left-wing Labour MP, who decided two years ago not to seek re-election for his Nuneaton seat, was last night outvoted to remain as candidate for the safer re-drawn Wigan constituency, delegates choosing Mr Roger Stott, MP for neighbouring Westhoughton.

**Bank withdraws**

Midland Bank has decided not to extend its branch network nationwide to cater separately for individual and corporate customers because of the high cost of implementing the strategy. Page 15

**Turkey relents**

Turkey's ruling military council has lifted the 1980 ban on political activities, paving the way for a general election promised for this autumn or early next year. Page 5

**Shopping buy**

Safeway, the American stores chain, is reported to be near a £35m takeover of Key Markets, the supermarket group. The deal would produce a combined group of 200 stores. Page 15

**Firemen hesitate**

The threat of a series of one-day firemen's strikes this week receded after it became apparent that enthusiasm for industrial action was waning. Page 2

**Same chair**

The accomplice of convicted killer John Louis Evans is to go to the same electric chair in Alabama that took 10 minutes to execute Evans on Friday. Page 6

**Pole caught**

Jozef Piniar, a fugitive Solidarity leader, has been arrested. It is a big blow to the underground a week before the mass demonstrations planned for May Day. Page 7

**Maxwell move**

Robert Maxwell, the chairman of Oxford United Football Club, said he would call off his proposed merger with Reading if the club's future could be guaranteed for five years. Page 17

Computer Horizons tomorrow examines the impact of information technology on Westminster, takes a flying visit to the Hanover Fair, explains the wonders of image processing and takes a look at the old town hall and the new bring-and-buy.

Letters: On World Peace Council, from Mr Tony Smythe, and Mr Ray Whiteley, MP; party manifestos, from Lord Alport. Leading articles: BL, Portuguese election; Russia and Afghanistan. Features, pages 8-10. Bernard Levin on Denis Healey's dilemma; *The Times* Profile of Iris Murdoch; Spectrum looks at tennis technique. Obituary, page 12. Earl Hines, Buster Crabbe.

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# BL stewards may defy leaders over strike vote

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A return to work by the 5,000 assembly workers at BL's Cowley plant could rest on whether shop stewards decide today to make any recommendation on the peace formula to be put to a mass meeting tomorrow.

BL officials were confident that the formula would be accepted but a stewards' recommendation to throw it out could influence the workers.

It is thought the stewards may try to make a recommendation, in apparent contravention of the agreement reached between national union officials and BL management on Saturday morning after three negotiating sessions spanning 39 hours.

The formula was agreed only half an hour before BL's deadline for sending out dismissal letters to the strikers.

It was proposed that the formula would be put to the mass meeting factually and without recommendation, but Mr David Buckle, Oxford district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said last night that he did not believe the stewards were barred from making a recommendation.

Under the terms of the understanding, Mr Buckle and the other full-time union officials would address the meetings today and tomorrow without indicating approval or rejection. If the mass meeting decides to end the four-week strike, the night shift is expected to return tomorrow with the plant becoming fully operational on Wednesday.

A national union official involved in the negotiations said union leaders would be extremely angry if the stewards made a recommendation. There was a specific point made during the negotiations that while there could be consultation with the stewards, it would be inappropriate for them to put any recommendation to the meeting.

Mr Buckle said: "The stewards will be asked at their meeting to go along with the formula, but if they want to pass a resolution one way or another, that is up to them. I do not think Leyland management would be too bappy if the stewards backed the formula but failed to make a recommendation."

He predicted that the mass meeting would be "difficult, to put it mildly" and in the present "highly charged" atmosphere.

# Hitler's secret diaries

# Germans greet find with great scepticism

From Michael Binyon Bonn

German historians and newspapermen have greeted with considerable scepticism the announcement that Hitler's diaries have been discovered, echoing the view in Britain that this is either the forgery of the century or necessitates the rewriting of the history of the Nazi period.

Professor Karl-Dieter Bracher of Bonn University, one of the most respected historians of the period, expressed "great scepticism" and said a proper evaluation of the find and its contents was only possible after a careful scientific examination.

Professor Martin Broszat, director of the Munich Institute for Contemporary History, also cast doubt on the documents' authenticity, declaring, however, that Lord Dacre, who expressed conviction in *The Times* on Saturday that the diaries were genuine, was a very careful man who took great care with his sources.

Lord Dacre is giving a press conference in Hamburg today which will attract worldwide attention.

*Stern's* announcement on Friday has provoked astonishment and enormous interest here. The magazine has brought forward the publication of the issue revealing the diaries, and printed a record edition over the weekend of more than two million copies.

German papers and reports have had to rely so far for details on the extracts already published in *The Sunday Times*, retranslating quotations from the diaries back into German. Newspapers publishing pictures of the Nazi leaders mentioned in *The Sunday Times* extracts, have also gone into detail about the way the documents were discovered and acquired by *Stern*.

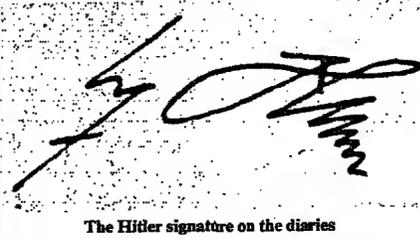
Herr Nicolaus von Below, Hitler's former air force adjutant, told the mass circulation *Bild am Sonntag* that the



Lord Dacre off to Hamburg from Heathrow yesterday. "I do believe... the diaries are genuine," page 2

diaries were just another of the many untrue "fairly stories" circulating since the end of the war.

"We often used to eat at about three or four o'clock in the night, and only after that did Hitler go to bed", Herr von Below who was constantly in



The Hitler signature on the diaries

Potsdam, East Germany, to turn out Hitler documents, April 1935: "I don't need any kind of investigations by Himmler. He is also snooping on E (Eva)." In an entry four years later he said: "I have threatened to send him before a party court. I shall show this deceitful little animal breeder this unfathomable little penny-pincher with his lust for power, what I really like."

In 1943 Hitler is complaining about the level of guerrilla activity in occupied territory, which he says was Himmler's job to stamp out. "But he lives in another world, and it seems to me that he exists in an ancient Germanic world in the heavens."

Hitler complains also of Goebbels's notorious affair with the Czech actress Lida Barrova: "The little Dr Goebbels is up to his old tricks again with women." He asks at one point: "When are Goering's miraculous aircraft?" And in 1934, at the time of the purge of the brownshirts, he accused Ernst Roehm, the brownshirt leader, of lying to him. "I gave him the opportunity to take the noble way out but he was too cowardly to do even that." He was shot on Hitler's orders.

The last entry is undated and was written only a fortnight before his suicide. As the Russians closed in on Berlin, Hitler said: "The long-awaited offensive has begun. May the Lord God stand by us."

*Stern* is to publish the diaries in three batches over the next 18 months. The extracts in *The Sunday Times* yesterday showed that the 60 handwritten volumes cover Hitler's private life, especially his relations with Eva Braun, his mistress.

He was bitterly contemptuous of some of his most powerful colleagues. Of Himmler, head of the SS, he said in April 1935: "I don't need any kind of investigations by Himmler. He is also snooping on E (Eva)." In an entry four years later he said: "I have threatened to send him before a party court. I shall show this deceitful little animal breeder this unfathomable little penny-pincher with his lust for power, what I really like."

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# Two aims of Shultz Middle East tour

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

As the United States received back the bodies of those who died in last week's Beirut Embassy bomb blast, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, left for the Middle East in a renewed US effort to bring peace and stability to that troubled region.

The main purpose of his journey is to press for a speedy withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian, and Palestine Liberation Organisation forces from Lebanon. But it is also designed to reinforce American determination to press ahead with President Reagan's peace initiative despite the body blow it received earlier this month after the refusal of King Hussein of Jordan to participate in the talks on Palestinian autonomy.

Mr Shultz sounded a deliberately upbeat note on the eve of his departure. In an interview with the *Washington Post* he said there were signs that Arab leaders may be taking a second look at the Reagan peace plan.

"It does seem to me," he told the newspaper, "that there is a certain shock that has taken hold, as I read the cables from various Arab capitals, in which people are saying to themselves: are we really going to pass this

up? Maybe we can't afford to do that." He insisted that the President's plan was not dead despite King Hussein's refusal to join the talks with the US, Israel, and Egypt. "I think it is as well for them (the Arabs) to talk among themselves and see if they are not missing the boat."

Mr Shultz noted that US attempts to bring the Jordanian monarch into the peace process had almost succeeded but had been undercut by radical elements in the PLO.

He made it clear that he regarded a withdrawal of foreign forces from the Lebanon as a first step towards a wider peace agreement in the Middle East, and he seemed reasonably confident that such an agreement was near at hand.

Mr Shultz and President Reagan were present at a moving and sombre ceremony at an Air Force base outside Washington to mark the return of the bodies of 16 of the 17 Americans killed in the Embassy blast. A military guard of honour stood at attention in front of the flag-draped coffins and a band played "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" as the President walked past.

Mubarak challenge, page 6

# CND decry 'smear' by Heseltine

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, was accused yesterday of "cheap smear" and of getting his facts wrong in his list of left-wingers and alleged communists on the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's national council.

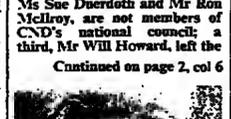
Mr Heseltine used the list in a letter to Conservative MPs and prospective candidates at the weekend to argue that CND was an organization "led and dominated by left-wing agitators" and "a front for the Labour Party to the Communist Party".

Mr Heseltine named 14 of the six officers and 20 nationally elected representatives of CND's 106-member council as being Labour Party, Communist or ex-Communist Party members, or in one case as being "associated with International Socialists", a former Trotskyist group. He named five alleged communists as being among the 73 regionally elected members of the council.

Ms Melinda Letts, administrative secretary to the council said yesterday: "Mr Heseltine has in some cases simply got his facts wrong. In others he has used names selectively to give a misleading impression."

Of the four "communists" Mr Heseltine names as being regional representatives, two, Ms Sue Duerdeth and Mr Ron Mellroy, are not members of CND's national council; a third, Mr Will Howard, left the council in 1978.

Continued on page 2, col 6



Mr Heseltine: "Has got his facts wrong"

# Steel says he would bow to Jenkins

By George Clark

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberals, confirmed yesterday that in private talks with Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democratic Party, he has agreed that the Liberal-SDP Alliance will go into the election with Mr Steel as leader of the joint campaign.

Mr Steel is the prime minister designate should the Alliance be called on to form a government. On the basis of the present opinion polls, this would seem an unlikely prospect and it means that Mr Steel will emerge as the most dominant figure in the election, to the satisfaction of many Liberals who have been disappointed with Mr Jenkins' lack-lustre performance at public meetings in recent months.

Mr Steel is seen as a much more aggressive politician, with an appeal to younger voters which Mr Jenkins cannot rival. But the "arrangement" mutually agreed by the two leaders in private still has to come up for endorsement by a joint meeting of Liberal and SDP members of Parliament on Wednesday.

Yesterday, when interviewed by Mr Brian Walden the Independent Television programme, *Weekend World*, Mr Steel was confident that the MPs will agree.

But it may not rest entirely with them. Both parties pride themselves on their democratic nature and there could be demands from the membership for a say in the matter. For instance, many Liberals think the Alliance should go into the election with Mr Steel as prime minister designate.

Mr Steel is regarded by them as the more dynamic leader, and public opinion polls have indicated that he is a popular leader. He will be chairman of the joint campaign committee, and he emphasized yesterday

# Kreisky's majority in danger

Vienna (Reuter) - Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Socialist Party appeared in yesterday's general election, to be in serious danger of losing its absolute majority in Parliament, although remaining the strongest party, according to computer forecasts.

The election statistician, Professor Gerhart Bruckmann, predicted the Socialists would win between 90 and 92 seats in the 183-member National Council. The conservative People's Party would win 81 or 82 and the rightist-liberal Freedom Party 10 or 11.

If the Socialists retain their absolute majority, it will enable Dr Kreisky to beat a Socialist government for a record fifth successive term.

Failure will open the possibility of a minority administration.

Dr Kreisky, aged 72, has said he will step down if his party fails to gain an absolute majority. Photograph, page 6

# Explosion sends fumes over city

Four people were taken to hospital after a huge explosion sent a mushroom cloud of chemical fumes into the air over the city of Nottingham yesterday. The blast ripped off a large part of the roof at the Boots chemical factory in Sneinton, near the city centre.

A man inside the factory, two outside contractors and a passing motorist were taken to hospital, where they were detained for observation. None was seriously hurt. They were admitted as a safety precaution after coming into contact with chemical fumes which temporarily cause a tingling sensation of the skin.

Firemen and officials from the Severn Trent Water Authority were yesterday working to prevent the chemical Bromopol, from seeping into the River Trent.

Mr Terry Steele, a director of Boots, said that the cause of the explosion was not yet known but was being investigated. The blast took place in a reaction vessel which was producing the chemical which is used to kill bacteria and mould in pharmaceutical products.

"When the vessel exploded some acid fumes went into the air but were quickly dispersed. There is no danger to people in the area", he said. Other parts of the factory would be back to production today.

The explosion damaged a local public house and debris from the roof narrowly missed a pedestrian. The motorist was driving past when a cloud of chemical dust descended on his car.

One eye witness said: "The blast shook the entire factory. There was a huge cloud of white dust which mushroomed up into the air and drifted towards the city centre. It left an acrid taste in the mouth."

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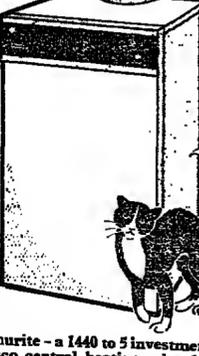
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Controversy over Hitler diaries

Dacre to examine the manuscripts again

By Robert Morris and Richard Evans

Lord Dacre of Glanton, (Hugh Trevor-Roper) the only British historian to have had access to the newly discovered Hitler diaries, flew to Hamburg yesterday to examine them further as academic controversy mounted over their authenticity.

historians should be given full access to the diaries to determine whether they are genuine. He and others sceptical about the documents, which are being held in a Swiss bank vault have criticized the evidence of Lord Dacre on the ground that he has only seen them for a single afternoon.

Lord Dacre will be asking Stern magazine, the West German weekly which uncovered the diaries, for the opportunity for a more detailed examination, which he is confident will reinforce his opinion, published in The Times last Saturday. The diaries are being serialized in The Sunday Times.

Lord Bullock, author of Hitler: A Study in Tyranny, said yesterday that his doubts about the diaries stemmed from the

extraordinary efforts made over the years to scrape together every scrap of information about Hitler.

"There has never been a suggestion that he kept diaries, and if he did there are things that would be difficult to explain, for example the accounts we have from many people of his physical condition in the last years of his life, and particularly the shaking hand."

'Open diaries' up for study

Speaking on BBC radio's The World this Weekend, he said the only way to establish whether the diaries were authentic was to open them up to an international group of historians. Such a group should

include British, French, German and Jewish members.

Lord Bullock said that no one should be surprised by the disclosure in the diaries that Hitler personally approved the flight of Rudolf Hess, his deputy, to Scotland in May, 1941, or that he ordered his troops not to destroy the British Expeditionary Forces at Dunkirk in 1940.

"From the very first day of the news that Hess had flown to Britain, the possibility that Hitler had tried this on has been discussed very freely. I think the general view is that Hitler did know about it, or if he did it was only in the most hazy way."

would want to forge if it was going to be sensational."

German generals were the first to admit that they had been stopped from encircling the British at Dunkirk. People made a great fuss about this point because they were surprised that Hitler should want to hold back, Lord Bullock said.

The most strident criticism of the diaries has come from Mr David Irving, author of Hitler's War and a historian who has around passionate opposition for his apparent readiness to defend Hitler.

Mr Irving said that after seeing copies of pages of the documents he had come to the conclusion that they were fakes.

It was highly improbable that Hitler could have written the diaries after his right arm had been damaged in the assassination attempt against him in

1944. Mr Irving said he believed the diaries were the work of a forgery factory in Potsdam which worked for the East German Government.

But Professor Peter Stern, head of the German department at University College London and author of Hitler: The Führer and the People, yesterday dismissed the theory about

Professor Harry Hinsley, master of St John's college, Cambridge, and official historian of British intelligence in the war, said that if the diaries were genuine he doubted if they would contain anything of any value.

"We have such an enormous amount of information now. It is true there are one or two mysteries, such as why Hess flew here, but they are very unimportant questions. On all the important things that matter we do not need any more information."

"If they are genuine they do not, from what I have read, appear to be factual diaries but essays written up after the event, and obviously very subjective essays. They would not be very reliable."

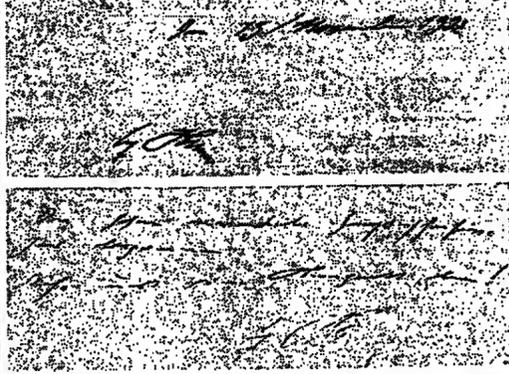
'There are one or two mysteries'

Hitler's inability to write because of his alleged injury.

"I have looked at photographs this morning, including one in Joachim Fest's biography of Hitler, that show him on the same day as he survived the assassination with his right hand perfectly intact."



Hitler's signatures in 1932 (top) and 1945, with the doubting historians: from left: Mr David Irving, Lord Bullock and Professor Harry Hinsley.



Science report Genetics seen in a new dimension

By the Staff of Nature

We hear a lot these days about DNA, the double-helix genetic molecule that both controls every cell in the body and, through the germ cells, passes on instructions to the next generation. It resides in the cell's nucleus, but where is it in the nucleus? How is it arranged?

Those questions might affect how the DNA behaves, and how it interacts with RNA, as it must, to control development of the embryo and the later activity of the cell in the body.

Now Dr David Agard and Dr John Sedat of the University of California at San Francisco have devised a way to answer them.

Even now, Dr Agard and Dr Sedat's work is limited to the giant cells of the salivary gland of the common fruit fly, Drosophila, but the exciting thing about their technique is that it could be applied almost anywhere.

The method involves a simple combination of two instruments from the opposite ends of the historical spectrum: the optical microscope and the computer. The two scientists actually exploited a common shortcoming of the microscope, that it keeps in focus only a very thin slice of the object being studied, while everything else is blurred.

They assembled a microscope in which this effect was exaggerated to the extent that it could effectively "slice" the Drosophila nucleus, producing images which would reveal the assembly of the DNA in the cell, layer by layer as the focus of the instrument was stepped down through the cell.

The stepping required is the size for the human hand, so the knob was turned by a low-powered stepping motor, that moved the focus on by just 1,000 atoms a step. At each step a photograph was taken.

Then a computer was used to calculate what, on each picture, was caused by blurring of other levels, and what was caused by the objects actually in focus. Since the scientists had previously obtained the chromosomes (the little string-like units in which the DNA is first assembled) the composite pictures that emerged from the computer calculations were the first pictures of the arrangement of the chromosomes in a non-dividing cell nucleus.

The chromosomes in these Drosophila cells appear to arrange themselves in parallel groups in certain places and in controlled groups in others. This broad geometry was repeated in each salivary cell that Dr Agard and Dr Sedat studied.

After this discovery, many questions crowd in. Does the organization repeat itself in other cells of the fly? Or does each tissue have a different pattern? How does the arrangement correspond to the arrangement of the genes on the chromosomes?

Which genes does it place next to which, and why? What of other organisms? The beauty of this simple work is that these questions arise, and offer, literally, a new dimension to genetics.

Source: Nature 21 April, Vol 302, p676, 1983. ©Nature-Times News Service, 1983.

Possibility of forgery

one doubts that there is a possibility that the diaries were forged.

"There was always that possibility but it would have been a very difficult operation. I have studied the handwriting and I believe it to be Hitler's. But on the technical side, I would prefer to leave it to the graphologists."

Meanwhile Lord Bullock, another eminent historian and Hitler expert, proposed yesterday that an international group of

Spate of sectarian attacks in Belfast

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A young couple and their daughter aged four were fire-bombed from their home and a public house was bombed in Belfast yesterday in sectarian attacks by "loyalist" extremists.

In another incident a man from the loyalist Donegal Road area of Belfast was seriously injured when a bomb exploded at the back of a house in the university area.

The body of a man aged 32 was found yesterday on playing fields dividing Roman Catholic and Protestant housing areas in the north of the city. He had been so savagely attacked with a hatchet and beaten on the head that it was several hours before he could be identified.

Security forces carried out a controlled explosion in the Divis Flats complex in west Belfast after the Irish National Liberation Army said that it had planted a booby-trap bomb intended for soldiers in a lockup garage.

might trigger the device. Using a code word, they got in touch with a local newspaper to warn it of the danger.

The young couple and their daughter had moved into their terrace house in the strongly Protestant Woodstock area of Belfast only 24 hours before it was engulfed in flames. They were not injured.

The couple, who are expecting a second child, are believed to have been sieged out for attack because theirs is a mixed marriage.

The Protestant Action Force, a loyalist paramilitary group, claimed responsibility for bombing the Hole in the Wall bar, in north Belfast. A small device was thrown into the doorway but none of the 12 customers was injured.

£90m ship delay

Faults in electric cabling will delay the launching of the £90m HMS Challenger, claimed to be the world's most advanced deep-sea diving ship, the Scott Lithgow yard on the lower Clyde said yesterday.

Customs strike threatened

Anger over job cuts is expected to lead to industrial action by customs officers at Dover this week, and a free run for any smugglers arriving at the port. The Customs and Excise board has announced that 500 jobs a year are to go until 1988 in addition to the 3,100 jobs lost since 1979.

Amid claims by the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents the men, that the customs service is in danger of collapse, officers are planning meetings with the officers and the board during the next two days.

The union says that while job cuts have affected all points of entry on a national basis, it has particularly affected Dover.

Arson claim

Mr Anthony Steen, the Conservative MP for Liverpool, Wavertree, blamed left-wing extremists for a fire which yesterday badly damaged the Wavertree Co-operative Association building. Firemen said they had found traces of petrol.

Spying claim

Security services last night were investigating a claim in the Mail on Sunday that Herr Heinz Knobbe, the deputy East German ambassador, has been trying to infiltrate international organizations in London to influence their policy.

Manhunt offer

Citizens' band radio enthusiasts have offered their help to detectives hunting the killer of Andrew Waldron, aged five, who was battered to death on Saturday in his home of Hale Drive, Speke, Liverpool.

Rejected Tory MP still fighting

By George Clark

Sir Anthony Meyer, Co-operative MP for Flint West, who is challenging the adoption of Miss Beata Brookes, a Member of the European Parliament, as prospective Tory candidate for the new seat of Clwyd, North-west, will continue his campaign this week to have the decision changed.

On Saturday he went to the new constituency's Conservative Association office in Colwyn Bay to hand in nomination papers. There was a heated argument with Mr Nicholas Sheppard, the agent, and two supporters of Miss Brookes. Mr Sheppard, who accepted the papers, said a decision would be announced "in due course".

Sir Anthony, whose present seat will disappear under boundary changes, has complained about alleged irregularities in Miss Brookes' nomination.

He has the backing of Mr Geraint Morgan, Co-operative MP for Denbigh, whose seat is

also to disappear. He too was beaten by Miss Brookes.

That decision is subject to endorsement by the fully paid-up membership of the new constituency association on May 9. This was planned as a formal adoption meeting, but the Meyer supporters believe they have a legal precedent for converting it into another selection meeting.

In Bridgend, South Wales, a candidate had been chosen from a short list by the executive council, but at the full constituency meeting a local man, Mr Peter Hubbard-Miles, was nominated from the floor and selected.

Sir Anthony Grant, Conservative MP for Harrow, Central, since 1964, announced on Saturday that he will not contest the newly formed constituency of Harrow, East, in the interests of his party.

His seat disappears and he lost the contest for Harrow, East, to Mr Hugh Dykes, its present MP. Some of Sir Anthony's supporters had been

trying to reverse that decision.

Mr Mark Carlisle, Conservative MP for Runcorn, and a former Secretary of State for Education and Science, has been selected for the new Warrington, South, constituency, which includes much of his present constituency.

Mr Frank Dobson, aged 43, Labour MP for Holborn and St Pancras, South, since 1979, was selected as prospective candidate for the new constituency of Holborn and St Pancras last night, by 61 votes to 56, in preference to Mr Jock Stallard, aged 62, who has been MP for St Pancras, North, since 1970.

Boundary changes have reduced three constituencies, Hampstead and the two St Pancras seats, to two: Hampstead and Highgate, and Holborn and St Pancras.

Mr Stallard did not challenge for the Hampstead and Highgate nomination which went to Mr John McDonnell, chairman of the finance committee of the Greater London Council.

Sale room

£264,000: the price of independence

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A copy of the American Declaration of Independence was sold for \$412,500 (£264,423) by Christie's in New York on Friday, the highest price reported at auction for a copy of the broadsheet and double Christ's estimate.

Only 22 copies of the declaration are known to have survived, of which 19 were previously held by institutions. This copy came to light only recently in a library which had been handed down from Joseph Hewes, of North Carolina, one of 56 delegates who signed the document in 1776. It was sent for sale by John Gilliam Wood,

of Hayes Plantation, Edenton, North Carolina, and was bought by the Chapin Library at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

The library was a distinguished collection of rare American documents but succeeded in raising the money for Friday's purchase with only minutes to spare. Christie's said the telephone call confirming that the library had enough money to buy was received during the auction, with only four lots left to sell before the declaration was offered.

The sale of printed and manuscript Americana totalled \$476,081, with only 2 per cent unsold.

Meanwhile, Sotheby's in New York held a series of sales of English art and artifacts as a contribution to the "Britain Salutes New York 1983" arts festival. A furniture sale on Saturday totalled \$985,771, with 16 per cent unsold.

Among the top prices was the \$71,500 (£45,687) paid by a private collector for a fine pair of George II carved walnut side chairs by Giles Grendey, of Clerkenwell, dating from about 1740. They were expected to fetch \$60,000 to \$80,000.

The west Midlands

Tories likely to weather the storm

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

A month ago councils in the West Midlands clubbed together to seek extra government aid for a region hit suddenly, sharply and probably irreversibly by industrial recession.

Two out of five school-leavers in Birmingham are jobless. A single factory closure in Walsall - Rubery Owen - put 4,000 out of work.

But, in the words of Mr Keith Andrews, the Conservative agent in Birmingham: "Mrs Thatcher has brought about a sea change of opinion. People are not blaming the Government for the high level of unemployment."

Publicly, Labour's view is that the national opinion polls are wrong: canvass returns suggest voters are swinging their way. Privately, regional officials are sure only that Labour will keep what it has: the solid areas of Wolverhampton, Coventry, Stoke and Sandwell (West Bromwich and Smethwick).



Labour needs a swing of 6 to 7 per cent from 1982's voting figures to get the six extra wards it needs for outright control. Given the unemployment, the ostentatious moderation of Labour leaders in the city and the disappearance of the "Falklands factor", Labour ought to triumph.

But there is no such optimism. At best, Labour might gain two seats from the Liberals and force the Conservatives to govern without an overall majority.

If Labour had the wind in its sails, it should take over Dudley and Walsall. In the first, the Conservative council has created opposition by its spending cuts in the schools; in the second, the Tory-led "anti-socialist coalition" in charge of administration is in disarray. But the position in neither council is likely to change.

CND decry 'smear' by Heseltine

Continued from page 1

Of the five officers and nationally elected members with Communist Party links, three, Professor Michael Pentz, who is one of CND's four vice-chairmen, Mr E P Thompson, and Mr Phil Bolsover, left the Communist Party more than 25 years ago, in 1956 or 1957, as Mr Heseltine's list acknowledges. Mr Bolsover, aged 75, has just been made a vice-president of CND and no longer has a vote on its council, while Mr John Cox another communist who Mr Heseltine named is also a vice-president and has no vote on the council, which decides policy between CND's annual conferences.

Mr Roger Spiller, aged 40, a vice-chairman of CND who Mr Heseltine said "is associated with the International Socialists" said yesterday he had been a member of the Labour Party since he was 16, and had never belonged to the leftist group.

Mr Joan Reddock, chairman of CND, said yesterday: "Mr Heseltine's attack is just another attempt to try and smear CND. It appears as if he is suggesting that there is some kind of conspiracy going on, something could be further from the truth." Letters, page 11.

Advertisement for Christie's art sale featuring three paintings by artist Jean François Millet. Text includes: 'One of three paintings by the artist to be sold by Christie's in New York on Friday, 27 May. These three paintings are now on view at Christie's, King Street, St. James's from today, Monday 25 April through to Friday, 6 May. Christie's 8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1X 0QT Telephone: (01) 839 9060'

Advertisement for Christie's St. James's art sale. Text includes: 'Christie's St. James's 8 King Street, London SW1 This week's sales 26th at 11 am and 2.30 pm and 26th at 10.30 am Fine Japanese Works of Art. 26th Fine Japanese Swords and Armour. From the Collection of Sir Frank Bowden Bt. Part II at 2.30 pm. 27th at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm and 29th at 10.30 am Important English and Continental Silver, Silhouettes, Miniatures, Objects of Vertu and Antique Jewellery. 28th Fine Wines at 10.30 am. 28th Fine English Furniture at 11 am. 29th Russian Works of Art and Russian and Greek Icons at 10.30 am. Information on these sales on: (01) 839 9060/930 8870 Christie's St. James's will be closed on Monday, 2 May. For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington, please contact: (01) 581 2231/3679. At the Hotel Richmond Saturday, 7th May to Thursday, 12 May. A week of sales. 7th Rare Wines at 6.30 pm. 8th Art Nouveau and Art Deco at 6 pm and 8 pm. 9th Fine European Porcelain at 3 pm. 10th Clocks and Watches at 11 am. 10th Objects of Vertu and Miniatures at 3 pm. 10th Important Gold Boxes at 9 pm. 11th Russian Works of Art at 10.30 am. 11th Works of Art by Carl Fabergé at 3 pm. 11th at 8 pm and 12th at 3 pm and 8 pm Magnificent Jewels. 12th European Silver at 10.30 am. Information on these sales on: (01) 839 9060/930 8870 A selection of Jewellery from the Estate of Irene Martin to be sold in New York on June 7, 1983 will be on view at the Hotel Richmond.

Handwritten number: 4487601376

### Train hit by dislodged kerbstone

Mr Richard Briggs, the driver of an Inter-City train, was in hospital with a fractured skull yesterday after being knocked unconscious in his cab by a 2.5cwt stone slab. The emergency braking system stopped the train, carrying about fifty passengers, after a few hundred yards.

The accident on line from King's Cross to Harrogate, North Yorkshire, happened after a van crashed into Nabgate Bridge, at Riggton, near Harrogate, dislodging a 4ft by 1ft kerbstone, which crashed through the driver's cab as the train went under the bridge at about 60mph.

Mr Ian Firth, the van driver, of Sycamore Avenue, Bradford, was unhurt and none of the passengers were injured.

### Actor faces two charges

Peter Adamson, the actor who plays Leo Fairclough in the television serial *Coronation Street*, is to appear before magistrates in Rossendale, Lancashire, on May 9 to face two charges of indecent assault.

Mr Adamson, aged 53, married with two sons, was arrested on Saturday and held overnight at Haslingden police station in Lancashire. He was granted bail yesterday and returned home to Bury, Greater Manchester.

### Dispute causes petrol shortage

Fifteen garages in central Scotland have had to close because of petrol shortages caused by a dispute involving 110 BP tanker drivers. The dispute is over the company's occasional use of independent delivery firms.

The drivers have gained support from colleagues at other companies, and Shell drivers have agreed not to cross the picket line at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire.

### MP's son accused

Randolph Leonard Spencer Churchill, aged 18, the son of Mr Winston Churchill, MP, is to appear at Croydon Magistrates' Court on July 27 to face a summons, taken out by British Transport Police, alleging that he avoided his train fare on a journey between Hayward's Heath, Sussex, and London.

### Video death hunt

Detectives investigating the killing of Gillian Adams, aged 14, at Deeping, St James, Lincolnshire, on April 15, are showing villagers a video film to try to gain information. The film, featuring a stand-in, shows her last known movements.

### Radio closedown

Global Radio, an international radio service which has been providing programmes for the blind for the past 23 years, has been forced to close after thieves stole equipment worth thousands of pounds from its studio at Folkestone, Kent.

### Yachtsmen safe

Mr George Shearman, of Chudlers Ward, Hampshire, and Mr Kyle Astbury, of Eastleigh, Hampshire, waded to the shore yesterday after their 25ft yacht was beaten on to rocks and sank in the Solent.

### Memorial to 'H'

A memorial to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Jones, VC, was unveiled in the cloisters of Eton College, his former school, by Mrs Sara Jones, his widow, on Saturday. He died leading an attack to recapture the Falklands.

### Two die in fire

Two women were found dead yesterday after fire swept their home in Charles Street, Blackpool. They were Mrs Elizabeth Wilkinson, aged 89, and her daughter, Mrs Janet Coupe, aged 63.

### Violent end

Robert Manson, aged 37, of Castlehill, Glasgow, who was jailed for 12 years in 1968 for attempted murder, was found battered to death in a gutter in the city on Saturday.

## Stricter legislation against under-age drinking demanded by JPs' clerks

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Stricter licensing laws to curb the growth in drink-related crimes, particularly among the young, are called for by the Justices' Clerks' Society today.

Under-age drinking is now "so grave that draconian measures are needed to cope with it", the society of 350 chief legal advisers to magistrates in England and Wales says in a paper.

Publicans widely flout the law against selling intoxicating liquor to people aged under 18 or by allowing them to consume it, and yet there are few prosecutions, the society adds.

The link between sales to the young and their subsequent involvement in crime was "too strong to ignore and is an area of grave concern not only to the courts but to the public in general and to parents in particular".

The evidence pointed to alcohol consumption and abuse having risen to such levels that it was having a severely adverse effect on the incidence of crime: there was a demonstrated link day by day between under-age drinking and crime.

Courts daily saw the effect of excessive alcohol consumption in offences of drunkenness, drunken driving, public disorder, assault, criminal damage, dishonesty, burglary and theft.

Many of the crimes were committed by young people after they left licensed premises, with the public house and licensed discotheque having taken the place for thousands of teenagers of the coffee bar and the youth club.

The society calls for a strengthening of the Licensing Act, 1964, to impose strict liability for the offence of selling alcohol to a person aged under 18 or allowing him to consume it.

The present law, that there must be substantial refreshment available, was uncertain, with many late-night establishments operating as public houses with music and dancing and staying open until 5am with no intention of serving meals.

Licensing justices should have the power to allow children with parents into specified rooms in approved public houses up to 3pm on particular evenings.

That could make a major contribution to the education of the young in the social context of alcohol consumption.

Licensing justices should also have control over the running of clubs and the sale of alcohol there. Clubs would have to apply to the justices for a licence.

Mr Kenneth Hancock, the new Bomber Command Museum, Hendon, and the RAF Benevolent Fund.

More than 200 Halifax crews, including three who were part of the Excelsior and became prisoners of war, will attend the preview.

The Excelsior flew from Burn; Yorkshire, on the ill-fated Yorkshirer raid on March 30, 1944. Bomber Command suffered its worst disaster on that Thursday, night with 96 out of the 795 aircraft failing to return.

The Excelsior was attacked by fighters near the target and severely damaged. Pilot Officer Barton's subsequent Victoria Cross citation said: "At the height of the battle a signal was misinterpreted and the navigator, air bomber and wireless operator left the aircraft by parachute."

Pilot Officer Barton pressed on and, released the bombs himself but turning for home, the Excelsior lost a propeller and fuel. He flew for nearly five hours without navigational aids against strong head winds, but avoided heavy defences. He crossed the English coast 90 miles from his base at Ryhope, near Sunderland.

With only one engine working and almost out of fuel, he attempted to land and avoided houses over which he was flying. He died in the crash, but the three crew members still with him survived.

### Sales lift Thames's Channel 4 burden

Sales of programmes abroad accounted for about 60 per cent of Thames Television's profits last year and helped to offset the almost "intolerable" burden of Channel Four, it was stated yesterday. In the present year, all the company's profits will come from overseas sales, Mr Hugh Dundas, chairman of Thames, said. The company revealed gross profits from overseas sales of £2.5m for the year ended March 31.

The sales will be crucial in sustaining the company's overall profit at a time when its subscription to Channel Four has gone above £20m and increased rental fees for the Independent Broadcasting Authority are wiping out profits.

Mr Dundas said the company willingly undertook the obligation to carry its major share of the cost of establishing Channel Four, but he added: "The burden is greater than had been anticipated."

Thames's pre-tax profit, subject to audit and year-end adjustments, was estimated to be about £8.3m.

Other proposals are for stricter criteria governing the granting of a licence, requiring the applicant to prove the need in his area for another outlet. The trend in some areas has been to grant licences almost on demand, the society says.

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The site lies under a motorway, next to a railway line, and suffers from very high levels of lead pollution. Earlier this year the borough council was ordered by magistrates under the Public Health Act to monitor lead levels every three months.

Three quarters of the travellers are children. But the tussle over the site forms part of a wider conflict between the GLC and several London boroughs, many Conservative-controlled, over the provision of legal pitches for gypsies. The GLC has mounted a campaign to provide more space because of the number of travellers being drawn to central London as a consequence of the recession.

A report to be submitted to the GLC's ethnic minorities committee this week estimates that there are at least 500 gypsy families camping on unauthorized sites in London and therefore liable to be moved on. There are, by contrast, only 383 official pitches.

The Councils have a duty to provide pitches or gain exemption from the Department of the Environment under the Caravan Sites Act, 1968.

The GLC has offered land to boroughs for the travellers, but says the offer has been rejected. It says it has also been told by Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment with responsibility for gypsies, that it cannot spend its own money on providing sites.

Westway residents have fought a three-year campaign over the site's health hazards, including accumulations of rubbish, bad drainage, fire risk and vandalized lavatory blocks.

This culminated in February in a series of public health orders against Hammersmith council. But the council says the gypsies themselves cause many of the problems.

### Childbirth by proxy condemned

Medical opposition to "woman leasing" by which women are contracted to bear children for childless couples, is expected to grow this week with the publication of a report by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists' ethics committee.

The report, on *in vitro* fertilization and embryo replacement or transfer, is expected to condemn surrogate motherhood, after reports that an American business woman is looking for a London base to establish a scheme to supply babies to infertile couples for £16,000 each.

Mrs Harriet Blankfield, founder of Miracle Program Inc, pays volunteers £4,500 of the fee to carry to term another woman's fertilized ovum.

Further condemnation of the practice, which is not illegal, is expected next year when the Government's formal inquiry into test-tube babies and artificial insemination.

The 16-strong committee of inquiry, chaired by Mrs Mary Warnock, senior research fellow at St Hugh's College, Oxford, will consider woman leasing this summer during its deliberations on *in vitro* fertilization.

### Probation strike attacked

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Lord Harris of Greenwich, president of the breakaway National Association of Senior Probation Officers, has criticized "extremists" who he said were leading Wednesday's planned probation service strike.

But Mr Harry Fletcher, assistant general secretary of the rival National Association of Probation Officers (Napo), which has called the strike, immediately countered, saying: "I wish I knew who these extremists are. I have seen no signs of any extremism. On the contrary, the association is led by people who are of the centre or centre left."

He expected between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of officers to strike. About 1,200 would take part in the London demonstrations and about 3,000 to 3,500 in protests nationally against cuts in trainees' pay.

Lord Harris, who was speaking at the annual conference of senior probation officers in Portsmouth, accused Napo of "other examples of similar reckless conduct."

There was, he said, the episode of the Napo banner on the Greenwich picket line. There was the refusal to supervise so-called political offenders. There was the root and branch opposition to many sensible proposals to divert people away from custody to non-custodial alternatives to imprisonment.

"And now there has been the truly extraordinary call by Napo members to refuse to implement the provision in the Criminal Justice Act 1982 which introduces the night curfew for younger offenders."

Lord Harris said that Napo leaders must be told that it was for Parliament to make the laws, not a group of trade union officers.

By their conduct next week, they would be undermining confidence in the service at a time when it should be regarded as sensible and responsible and able to take on the supervision of offenders as an alternative to custody. Of prisons, he said: "The breakdown of the system, constantly prophesied, is now a real threat."

During next week's strike, offenders at risk of committing another serious offence might try to contact their probation officers. "What does Napo suggest should be done to help a client who is on parole or life sentence licence or on probation? I do not think it right for a service responsible for dealing with these offenders to withdraw their labour in these circumstances."

Speaking of supervising politically motivated offenders, Mr Fletcher said there had been a small number of the mainland, mainly involved in trade union disputes, who fell into the category Lord Harris mentioned. Mr Fletcher said: "I fail to see how a probation officer can alter the sincerely held political views of any individual."

Some rural advice services, the report says, are reluctant to publicize their services for fear of being inundated with inquiries that they will be unable to handle.

Information and Advice Services in the United Kingdom National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1E 9AA.

Central government departments still have no common policy towards information and advice services. It is still extremely rare to find any coherent strategy at local government level, the report says.

Many of the different types of advice organizations were cooperating with each other instead of competing for the same grants and funds.

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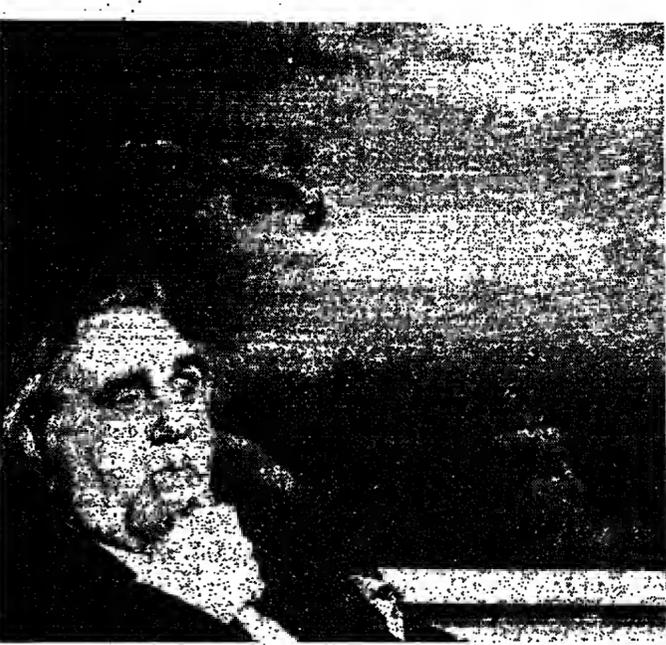
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Kenneth Hancock with his painting of the Excelsior.

## Tribute to hero of the skies

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Special tribute will be paid to a wartime hero this week with the unveiling of a painting of the aircraft in which the Halifax bomber's only Victoria Cross was won.

Mr Kenneth Hancock's picture of the Excelsior was commissioned by former members of 578 Squadron Bomber Command in memory of all aircrew and, in particular, of Pilot Officer Cyril Barton, the captain who died winning the Victoria Cross.

The painting will be unveiled at a preview in Birmingham on Wednesday, to which Marshal of the Air Force Sir Arthur Harris, the former head of Bomber Command, has been invited.

The picture will be reproduced in unlimited edition for the new Bomber Command Museum, Hendon, and the RAF Benevolent Fund.

More than 200 Halifax crews, including three who were part of the Excelsior and became prisoners of war, will attend the preview.

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The site lies under a motorway, next to a railway line, and suffers from very high levels of lead pollution. Earlier this year the borough council was ordered by magistrates under the Public Health Act to monitor lead levels every three months.

Three quarters of the travellers are children. But the tussle over the site forms part of a wider conflict between the GLC and several London boroughs, many Conservative-controlled, over the provision of legal pitches for gypsies. The GLC has mounted a campaign to provide more space because of the number of travellers being drawn to central London as a consequence of the recession.

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The Councils have a duty to provide pitches or gain exemption from the Department of the Environment under the Caravan Sites Act, 1968.

The GLC has offered land to boroughs for the travellers, but says the offer has been rejected. It says it has also been told by Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment with responsibility for gypsies, that it cannot spend its own money on providing sites.

Westway residents have fought a three-year campaign over the site's health hazards, including accumulations of rubbish, bad drainage, fire risk and vandalized lavatory blocks.

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## Volunteers to police illegal rare bird trade

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Almost 200 voluntary inspectors have been chosen to reinforce the one full-time official appointed by ministers to police the registration of rare captive birds. The new system is aimed at ending the illegal trade in wild birds of prey, for which the breeding season is just starting.

Britain is thought to have fewer than 800 pairs of wild peregrine falcons and fewer than 500 pairs of the smaller merlin.

The golden eagle, one of the largest and most handsome of British birds, is down to about 300 pairs, of which all but a handful are in Scotland. One of the very few English eyries is under permanent guard by naturalists.

Wild peregrine falcons can be worth hundreds of pounds each. Breeders have sometimes taken eggs from nests of wild birds, claiming later that the owls born young were bred in captivity.

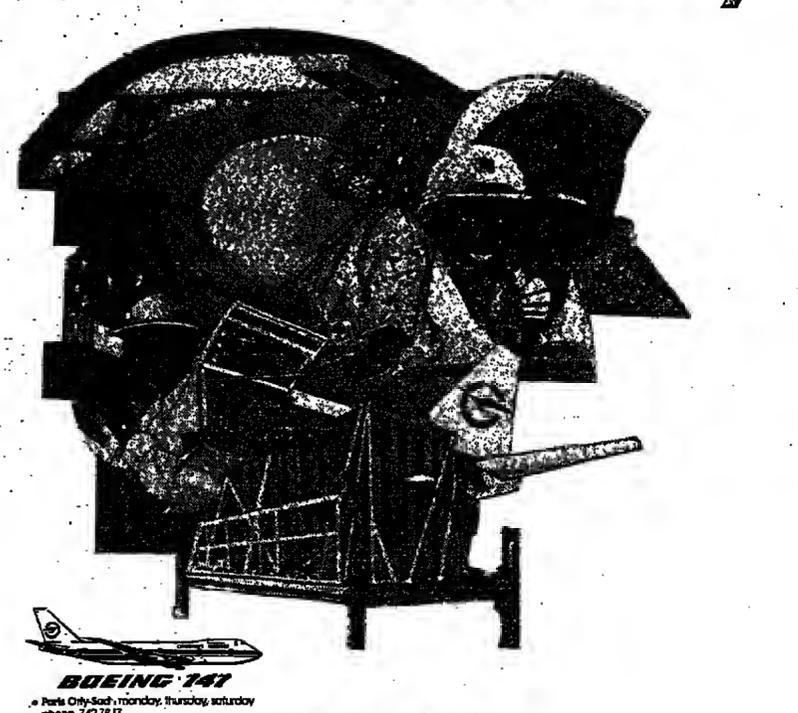
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is involved in about twenty-five prosecutions a year concerning illegal possession of birds of prey, which have the highest degree of protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

So far this year four clutches of wild goshawk eggs have been stolen from British nests. The bird, which is more common in Central Europe, is down to between 50 and 100 wild pairs in Britain.

All captive birds of prey must now be registered with the Government, numbered and fitted with an official leg ring which carries the number.

The inspectors, who will be paid £3 an hour and expenses, are expected to witness the ringing of birds. Some are amateur naturalists.

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# Hearing begins today on risks and benefits of injectable contraceptive

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The public "trial" of the controversial injectable contraceptive, Depo-Provera, begins in London today. It will be the first public hearing on the risks and benefits of a drug to be held under section 21 of the Medicines Act, 1968.

The hearing has been demanded by Upjohn, the American manufacturers, to appeal against the Government's decision to refuse a product licence for the drug's long-term use as a contraceptive.

The decision was taken by Mr Kenneth Clarke as one of his first acts on becoming Minister of Health, against the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

Under the rules governing the hearing the opponents have been allowed to provide written evidence but cannot appear as independent witnesses. That has angered the coordinating group, which brings together a wide range of women's health groups.

The health groups argue that evidence from women using the drug is crucial because many tragedies have occurred through inadequate drugs research.

Upjohn appears to be equally angry that the group has been allowed to give evidence at all. Last week the company published a response to the group's written evidence, dismissing it as "anecdotal case reporting which should not be accorded weight with scientific evidence."

The Committee on Safety of Medicines concluded that Depo-Provera should be approved for women for whom other methods of contraception were inappropriate, but Mr Clarke said that the possible risks outweighed the benefits.

He said the drug might be given to mentally handicapped women who could not give informed consent, and it could be used for women having many abortions.

The medical establishment is in favour of Depo-Provera; both the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and the Family Planning Association want it to be added to the list of available contraceptives.

Its use has been banned, however, in the United States since 1978, but that decision is being reviewed.

The controversial Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which gives new, widening powers to the police, will shortly emerge on the floor of the Commons for its final stages before entering the House of Lords.

The Bill has come under fire first for what it omits. Based in part on the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, it omits two of that body's main proposals: an independent prosecution system, separate from the police interrogations. Both are now under review by the Home Office.

The Bill's central concept, and trigger for many of the powers, is the "serious arrestable offence". That is an offence that police, or a magistrate, deem sufficiently serious to justify use of certain powers.

After much criticism, the Bill's approach to this has been tightened: there must be "reasonable" belief in the seriousness of the offence, backed by guiding factors such as the nature and scale of the offence.



Young men being searched in central London

There is still concern that articles not offensive in themselves, such as a comb, are subject to the powers with potential for friction on the streets.

Powers to set up road blocks, now vague, are defined. A police superintendent (critics want an assistant chief constable) can authorize a week on check for up to a week on

## The police Bill: 1

# Officers' wider powers are at centre of concern

and where a summons, which must be the usual procedure, is impracticable. Most statutory powers of arrest without warrant are, in turn, repealed.

But most controversy has centred on powers to search for evidence, particularly that held in confidence. The Bill enables a magistrate to authorize police to search on reasonable suspicion of a serious arrestable offence, for evidence believed to be on the premises which might be produced at the trial.

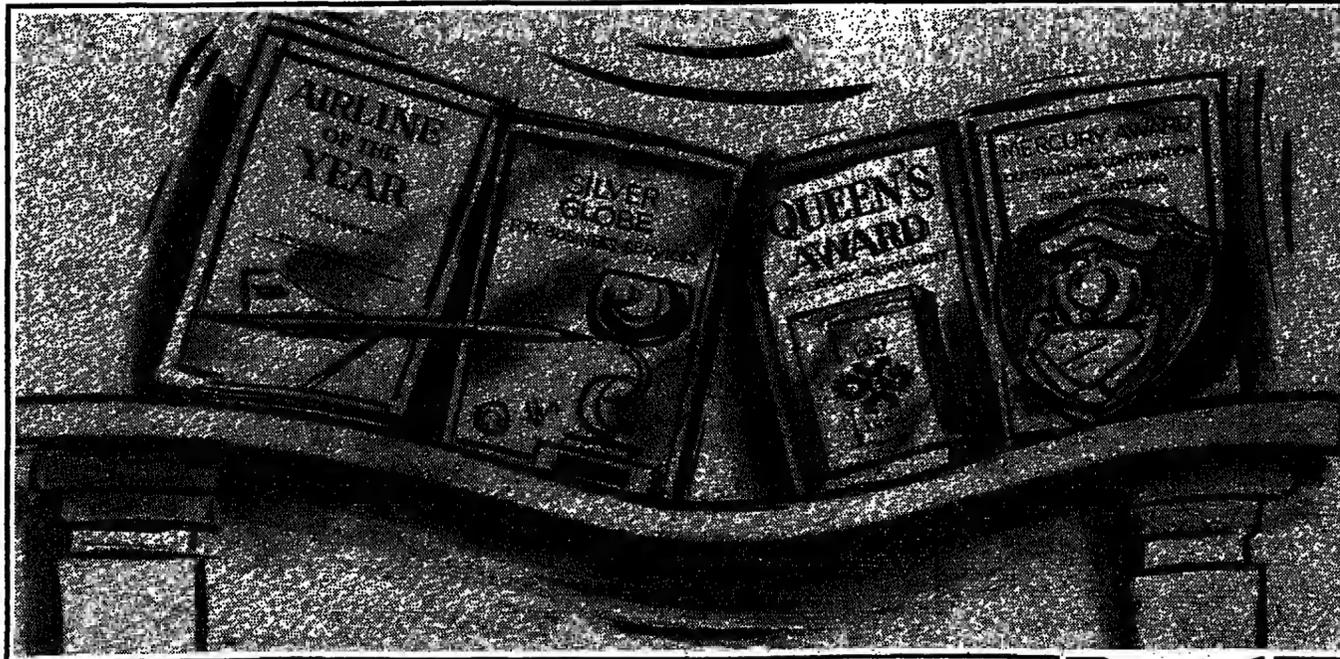
Where the evidence is held in confidence, police must apply to a circuit judge and the evidence must be of "substantial value" to the investigation.

But after sustained and widespread protests, the Government has substantially limited the scope of these powers. Medical and other confidential records held by "caring professions", and by journalists, are now exempt. Legal records not protected by "privilege" and non-confidential journalistic material will have the extra safeguards of confidential evidence.

In addition, judges can order a search only where there is a real risk that the material will be destroyed and no longer available if the holder refuses to reveal it. Such a refusal would be open to contempt of court proceedings. Judges must also balance the "public interest" in disclosure against the police need for the material.

Tomorrow: detention and questioning in police custody.

# Our mantlepiece is beginning to look like Sir Richard Attenborough's.



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## Joke complaint by John Cleese upheld

A complaint by John Cleese, the comedian, that he did not make a joke attributed to him by *The Sun* is upheld by the Press Council today.

The newspaper reported that work on a Monty Python film was held up when 120 coloured students refused to stage the Battle of Rorke's Drift in Zulu costume. The paper said: "After the black warriors' downed spears, the heavens opened and long-legged Cleese leaped about among the extras demanding: 'Which of you bastards did a rain dance?'"

Mr Cleese told Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, the editor, that he did not leap about and the joke was an invention. It could be regarded as racist. But Mr Kenneth Donlan, managing editor, said the report was accurate and the remark was made in frustration, not in a racist way. Mr Cleese referred the matter to his solicitors, who asked *The Sun* for an apology. None was given and they complained to the Press Council.

Mr George Forbes, the reporter, said there were no other journalists with him when the downpour came.

The Press Council's adjudication was: The Press Council is satisfied that Mr Cleese did not use the words or perform the actions attributed to him in the report. It does not agree that the description of those words and actions gave the story a racist slant, or that the story had such a slant. The editor should have published a retraction of the inaccuracies. The complaint against *THE SUN* is upheld.

● A complaint that *The*

*Sunday Times* refused to retract a story that De Beers, the diamond merchants, were buying Russian synthetic gem diamonds is rejected by the Press Council today. It rules that the paper was entitled to stand by its story and had given De Beers a right of reply.

The article, by Edward Jay Epstein, said there was evidence that Russian diamonds supplied under a clandestine deal to De Beers were not mined in Siberia but mass-produced at factories in Moscow and the Ukraine.

Mr A. B. Monnickendam, managing director of A. Monnickendam Ltd, and chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry's diamonds, pearls and precious stones trade section, told the editor the inference that gem quality diamonds were being mass-produced in Russia was pure fabrication. A fortnight later, the paper published a further story, saying that the allegations had been described as ludicrous, fatuous and insidious. Mr Michael Grantham, of De Beers, was quoted as denying that the company bought any synthetic gem quality diamonds from any source.

Mr Monnickendam told the Press Council the news item gave the false impression that, since gem diamonds could now be mass-produced, they were almost worthless. He asked for a further retraction or clarification which was refused.

Mr Stephen Boyd, chief assistant to the editor, said the paper stood by its story. De Beers had issued only a limited denial.

## Borough poised to fight urban motorway plan

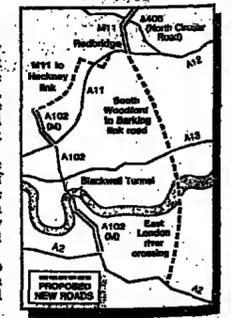
By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

A plan for a new motorway link between Hackney, east London, and the M11 is to be fought by Hackney Council, which fears it will encourage unwanted through traffic and commuter cars into north-east London.

The four-mile motorway, due to be built by 1989 at a cost of about £100m, is seen by the Department of Transport as a boon which will bring vital new life to the declining local economy.

The road is also intended to carry traffic to and from an expanded Stansted airport, and to help to revitalize docklands.

Mr John Adams, a transport planner from London University, who will be giving evidence on Hackney's behalf at a public inquiry this week, said that Hackney's local roads would not be able to cope with the traffic the new road could bring, and the result would be "bigger



jams, lasting far more of the day". The road and an alternative version planned by the Greater London Council would be a massive waste of public money, he said.

## Parachutists hurt in crash on trees

Three parachutists jumping with the Red Devils free fall team crashed into trees when they were blown off course during a charity event at Aldershot, Hampshire, yesterday.

Mrs Elbe Howden was detained at the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, with a suspected broken pelvis. Mrs Patricia Thomas was also taken there but was released after a check. She had dangled from 40ft for half an hour.

The third jumper, Dr David Robertson, the prospective Labour parliamentary candidate for Chester, was uninjured.

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# Reagan to tell Congress of moral duty to stop a second Cuba

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan is to make a rare address to a joint session of Congress on Wednesday in an attempt to persuade doubting Congressmen to support - or at least not actively oppose - his Administration's policy in Central America.

It will be only the ninth time in the past half century that a President has made such an appearance and his action is intended to dramatize the Administration's concern at the deteriorating situation in the region.

His address is the culmination of a huge lobbying campaign by senior officials who have been urging Congress to approve the Administration's request for increased military aid to El Salvador and not to blow the whistle on American covert support for right-wing insurgents fighting against the Sandinist Government in Nicaragua.

The campaign has included deep background briefings by Mr William Casey, the head of the CIA, and a guided CIA tour for a small group of Congressmen of the border area between Honduras and Nicaragua where the anti-Sandinist rebels are operating.

The message that the President will deliver will be a simple one. He will argue that Central America is the "front

line" and that the US has a "moral duty" to prevent the proliferation of Cuban-style regimes in the region.

One such regime - in Nicaragua - is already as much as the Administration can stomach. Last week Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State, gave warning of the possible introduction to Nicaragua of modern fighter aircraft by Cuba or the Soviet Union and even Cuban combat troops.

If El Salvador fell to the left-wing guerrillas fighting against Salvadoran government forces then, so the Administration contends, the contagion would very quickly spread to Mexico and to Panama in the south.

To prevent this happening, the Reagan Administration argues that it must make the cost of interventionism for Nicaragua and Cuba as high as possible. This means giving increased military and economic support to El Salvador so that it can successfully combat the Nicaraguan and Cuban-backed insurgents. It also involves giving Nicaragua what one official described as "a taste of its own medicine" by encouraging the anti-Sandinist forces, known as *contras*, to sustain their hit-and-run tactics in outlying areas of the country.

However, the President will be met with considerable

scepticism on Capitol Hill where the memory of involvement in Vietnam has not completely evaporated. Some Congressmen, a relatively small minority, believe the US has no business getting involved in the region at all. They argue that the Administration's blinkered determination to see the region's upheavals to East-West terms means that it is incapable of tackling the root causes of the problem - the social, political and economic injustices which has characterized Central America for decades.

A larger group accept the Administration's contention that Central America falls within its sphere of interest, but disagree with the role which the Administration believes the United States should play. In particular they feel US attempts to bolster the Salvadoran Government and its armed forces will be self-defeating unless they are accompanied by pressure on the regime to reach a political accommodation with the guerrillas.

This view is supported by official US assessments that it will take years before the ineffectual Salvadoran armed forces are capable of bringing the present situation under control. Some Congressmen doubt whether this will ever be possible.

However the most contentious issue at present is the covert aid which the US is giving to the Nicaraguan *contras*. This is not just because the assistance is felt to be in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Boland Amendment (which forbids aid to guerrillas "for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua") but also because it reeks of similar secret operations in South-east Asia during the 1960s. Such small beginnings can quickly get out of hand and culminate in huge US involvement.

Whatever its deep-felt concerns, however, Congress will be cautious in its response and will probably not let the President go away empty-handed. Legislators are aware that if they are seen to be tying the President's hands too tightly, he could lay the blame squarely on Congress in the event of El Salvador being overrun by the guerrillas.

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Winning smile: Corinne Hermes, who sang Luxembourg's winning entry *Si La Vie est un Cadeau* (If Life is A Gift) in the Eurovision song contest in Munich on Saturday night before a television audience estimated at 500 million.

Her song won 142 votes from the international jury, six more than Israel's entry sung by Osera Haza, Reuter reports. Third was Carola Haeggkvist of Sweden

with 126 votes. Britain's entry by the group Sweet Dreams came sixth.

Twenty countries entered songs and among those connected to the Eurovision network for the event was the Soviet Union which had no entry.

Apart from the 500 million viewers in 30 countries who watched the contest, held for the 28th year, the West German organizers said 200 million were listening on radio.

## Turkey lifts ban on political parties

Ankara (Reuter) - Turkey's ruling military national security council yesterday lifted a 1980 ban on political activities, paving the way for general elections promised for this autumn or early next year.

The council published the long-awaited political parties law and a decree regulating the extent of political activity permitted in the official government gazette.

It set May 16 as the date for resumption of applications to form new political parties, but said groups could go ahead with forming new movements before then.

The five-man council, which seized power in September, 1980, after a period of political violence, banned all political parties and activities, promising to return to democracy in spring 1984 at the latest.

Since the approval of a new constitution in a national referendum last November, a military-appointed consultative assembly has been preparing the political parties law for submission to the council for final approval.

The new law, in accordance with the constitution, bars from politics all leaders and top executives of political parties disbanded after the 1980 military takeover. It recommends prison terms for any banned politicians taking part in new parties.

The names of those banned from politics were scheduled to appear in the official gazette within a week and the council would have a power of veto over any of the founders of the new parties until the first elections were held.

The council limited the scope of permitted political activity, banning all written or verbal comments attacking, praising or defending banned parties of members of them.

In its decree, the council also prohibited criticism or debate on any of its decisions, speeches by President Kenan Evren, or the activities of the martial law administration. Those banned from political activity were also banned from expressing their personal opinion on Turkey's past and future political and legal status, the decree said.

The bans on the former political leaders were seen as an attempt by the military to make a complete break with the past. General Evren has been emphasizing this point in recent speeches and asking his people not to follow the lines of the old political parties.

## Brazilians unload arms planes

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Brazilian officials began unloading at the weekend light and heavy arms, ammunition, missiles, explosives and a dismantled aircraft from the four Libyan cargo planes impounded in Brazil a week ago. Most of the war material was of Soviet origins but there were also some American arms.

Tight security was imposed as the unloading of three Ilyushins began on Saturday at Manaus, in the Amazon basin, and of a C130 Hercules cargo aircraft at Recife airport. The operation is expected to be completed tomorrow. The Brazilian authorities fear that there might be booby traps on board the aircraft, which were en route to Nicaragua, when they were detained.

Libyan diplomats and crew members refused to witness the unloading of the aircraft.

## Urgent talks plea by Managua

Managua (Reuter) - Señor Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, accusing Honduras of complicity in right-wing insurgency in Nicaragua, has called for direct talks between the two countries "before it is too late".

Early this month Nicaragua announced it was fighting some 2,000 well-armed right-wing exiles who had infiltrated from bases in Honduras in an operation run by the Honduran Army and the United States.

Since then, there has been a spate of warnings that Honduras and Nicaragua were drifting towards open war. Fears of a conflict between Honduras, the closest ally of the US in Central America, and left-wing Nicaragua have spurred fresh diplomatic efforts to bring peace to Central America.

Señor d'Escoto returned on Friday from a meeting of nine Latin American foreign ministers in Panama City, where they discussed the problems of the region and ways of ending the conflicts affecting three of Central America's six countries.



Señor d'Escoto: Talk before it is too late.

He said direct talks with Honduras were a priority.

Although Western reporters have accompanied Nicaraguan exile forces from bases in Honduras to combat areas deep in Nicaragua, the Honduran Government has denied involvement.

In Washington, spokesmen have declined to comment on the extent of US assistance to the right-wingers operating from Honduras, saying it was

established practice not to comment on covert operations.

Señor d'Escoto said the Panama City meeting had noted that some of Central America's problems required a bilateral solution.

Both Honduras and the US have so far rejected bilateral talks on Nicaragua's insurgency and high tension along the border between the neighbours.

A communiqué issued after the talks said they had provided an opportunity for a "preliminary diagnosis" of the region's ills. But it provided no prescription for a cure.

● SAN SALVADOR: the Salvadoran Government has ordered the release of 11 political prisoners detained at the Mariona prison, on the outskirts of the capital, AP reports.

Señor Marion Luis Velasquez, a member of the government human rights commission which coordinated the release, said it was ordered, on Saturday, by the general command of the Salvadorean armed forces.

## Riddle of expelled spy 'who does not exist'

Moscow (Reuter) - Pravda said yesterday that a US vice-consul in Leningrad named as D Shorer had been caught spying and expelled from the country.

A lengthy report in the Communist Party daily said he had been trapped by KGB agents as he picked up material from a dead-letter box in the city.

It gave no indication of when the incident had taken place, and no official called Shorer appears in the diplomatic lists of the past five years.

The US Embassy said staff there had no recollection of a vice-consul with a name like Shorer working in the Leningrad consulate.

A spokesman had no comment to make on the report, particularly as it appeared to concern events which took place several years ago.

The report centred on alleged world-wide efforts by the US Central Intelligence Agency to recruit Soviet citizens as agents.

It appeared intended as a response to Washington's decision last week to throw out three Soviet officials on charges of spying.

The central figure in the report was a Russian named Boris who was said to have been recruited by the CIA while working as a development expert in Africa. On his return to Leningrad the CIA demanded he continue to provide information; but he confessed to the KGB and then served as a double agent.

Meanwhile, Mr Leonid Zamiatin, a senior Soviet foreign affairs expert, said relations between Moscow and Washington were unlikely to improve while President Reagan was in power.

● ROME: Italy may be preparing to expel about 100 alleged Eastern European and Third World spies named in a dossier drawn up by counter-intelligence services according to the Florence paper *La Nazione* Reuter reports.

## Rifkind off to Moscow for dialogue

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, flew to Moscow yesterday on the first ministerial visit to the Soviet Union for five years, for talks aimed at improving East-West relations. He will spend two days in Moscow and two days in Leningrad.

"I want to achieve a number of things", he said. "First to emphasize to them the absolute unity of the Western alliance and the need to ensure a proper defence of the people of the West. Second, to make it clear that we do recognize the Soviet Union has a legitimate right to guarantee its own security but that it cannot be brought about by the subjugation of its neighbours, as in Afghanistan. Third, I want to try and to see if there is a possibility of proper realistic dialogue."

Mr Rifkind is also to plead for the release of Anatoly Sbrcharansky, the dissident

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# Killer's accomplice to go to electric chair that took 10 minutes to work

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

The seventh American to die in the electric chair since 1976 was put to death on Friday night. It was grotesque. It took three separate jolts each of 1,900 volts over a 10-minute period to kill the convicted murderer, John Louis Evans.

The affair has raised fresh controversy over the death penalty and provoked new calls for its abolition. The official observers became emotional at the macabre spectacle.

Mr Canan then appealed to the prisoner commissioner in Holman Prison for clemency from Governor George Wallace and shouted that the penalty was "cruel".

There was an open line from the prison to the governor, but there was no response to the appeal.

The third jolt was given at 8.40pm and four minutes later Evans was officially pronounced dead.

Mr Canan said: "John Evans was burnt alive tonight the state of Alabama... tortured tonight in the name of vengeance and in the disguise of justice."

He added yesterday: "I hope that the method of execution will inspire the complete abolition of the death penalty because ritualized murder is barbaric in any form."

It was disclosed at the weekend that the state plans to use the same electric chair to execute Evans's accomplice, Wayne Eugene Ritter, on Friday May 13.

Evans's execution and had already successfully electrocuted 154 Alabama convicts. Evans, he suggested, might have had some special resistance to electricity.

The chair had been inspected every day for five days before Evans's execution and tests showed it was working properly. Evans had previously received two temporary reprieves, the second less than 24 hours before his execution.

A Supreme Court ruling finally cleared the way for the execution on a vote of 7-2 only hours before he went to his death.

Evans, who once demanded his own execution, admitted murder and said at his trial that he would do it again. In a final statement he said: "I have no malice towards anyone. I have no hatred towards anyone."

His lawyers described him on the eve of his death as a man "at peace with himself and ready for anything that comes along".



Show of hands: Supporters greet Chancellor Bruno Kreisky after he had cast his vote yesterday in the Austrian election.

## Protest at Sinai anniversary

# Mubarak issues challenge to Shultz

From Robert Holloway, Cairo

President Mubarak of Egypt threw down a challenge at the weekend to Mr George Shultz, asserting that the American Secretary of State could not consider his maiden trip to the Middle East a success without obtaining a pledge from the Israelis to pull out of Lebanon.

He also brushed aside what looked like an attempt by President Reagan to belittle the importance of the Palestine Liberation Organization, stating that Egypt continued to regard the PLO as the Palestinians' sole legitimate representative.

Mr Shultz is due in Cairo today at the start of a 10 day tour of the region seen here as a last-ditch attempt to salvage Mr Reagan's plan for Palestinian self-determination in association with Jordan.

Mr Mubarak said that Egypt has told the Palestinians to "live in reality" and cooperate with King Hussein so that the US could start its work, but he

rejected Mr Reagan's contention, made at a White House briefing on Friday, that "negotiations don't have to hinge on the success of the Shultz tour."

Speaking at a ceremony in El Arish, the capital of Sinai, to mark the first anniversary today of the end of the Israeli occupation of the peninsula, Mr Mubarak said: "until now, and according to the Rabat summit, the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians."

Mr Reagan blames radical PLO elements for the failure of talks between King Hussein and Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader on implementing the Reagan proposals. The Egyptians, however, put the blame partly upon the Americans. Although a Foreign Ministry spokesman here said on Saturday that the Shultz visit was a "proof of the Americans' willingness to try to get the Israelis out of Lebanon", Mr

Mubarak said that an agreement on withdrawal was "the minimum condition" for the success of the Shultz tour.

Mr Shultz is scheduled to confer with President Mubarak tomorrow and then fly on to Israel on Wednesday on the second leg of his tour.

Mr Mubarak found the celebrations in El Arish a little more lively than he had expected as some of 300 local people who had gathered to meet him began to protest at the lack of facilities provided for them since Egypt recovered the territory. Because of the heckling Cairo radio broke off its live coverage of the proceedings, but not before the President had been heard to say: "That's enough for the television and the press" and ordered foreign correspondents out of the room.

He told Mr Muhammad Salah-Nasrallah, chairman of

the local Provincial Assembly, who had asked if he could air "certain issues and certain demands" that he had come for a celebration. "There is no room whatsoever to air only demands. This is not the place," the President said as a heckler shouted: "Our palm trees have died".

The heckler was dressed in Bedu robes to emphasize the complaint of some local people that "The authorities treat us like nomads, whereas El Arish has been settled for 5,000 years."

Nevertheless, the President agreed to let people air their grievances once the press had been escorted from the room.

An official here later asserted, somewhat implausibly, that live radio coverage of the proceedings had never been planned "because it was an occasion for discussing problems, not for making speeches".

## Iceland fails to find poll victor

Reykjavik (Reuters) Mr Gunnar Thoroddsen, Iceland's outgoing Prime Minister, yesterday urged political parties to form a majority government. After general elections which failed to produce a clear winner, Mr Thoroddsen, who is retiring from politics at the age of 71, said on radio that Iceland's economic crisis was so severe that it could not afford to have a weak government or fresh elections.

No single party won a majority in Saturday's elections

to the 60-member Althing (Parliament), and the composition of a new coalition was uncertain.

Six parties contested the election in which the main issues were an annual inflation rate of more than 100 per cent, a weak currency and problems in the fishing industry.

The ruling coalition of centrists, Socialists and Communists lost four seats, while the opposition conservative Independence Party (IP) gained one to remain the biggest party

Analysts said the most likely combination would be a coalition of Independents and Progressives and even that could be achieved only through tough negotiations.

Since no single party could claim victory, the present Government is not obliged to resign though the analysts said M Thoroddsen was likely to step down in a few days. President Vigdis Finnbogadottir would then probably ask him to stay on as caretaker Prime Minister until a new government is formed, they said, and this could take several weeks.

The analysts ascribed the losses of the centrist Progressive Party, which represents small sheep farmers and fishermen, to its weak performance in fighting inflation in Government.

The conservatives led their campaign with a tough anti-inflation programme and promises of tax cuts to stimulate the economy.

Three feminists, representing the first all-woman party to stand in a European general election, were elected with 5.5 per cent of the vote.

### ICELANDIC ELECTION

| Party             | Seats | Last Parliament % | % of vote |
|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|
| Independ Party    | 23    | 22                | 38.7      |
| Progressive Party | 14    | 11                | 19        |
| People's Alliance | 10    | 11                | 17.3      |
| Social Democrats  | 6     | 10                | 11.7      |
| New Social Dem    | 4     | 0                 | 7.3       |
| Feminists         | 3     | 0                 | 5.5       |



Masculine support: Sigridur Duna Kristmundsdottir, elected MP on a feminist ticket in Iceland, hears the results watched by her husband.

## Swiss call time on Hongkong

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Stung by what they regard as outright provocation, leading Swiss watch manufacturers have taken action to stop a display of watches from Hongkong in premises immediately behind the hall housing the annual European Watch and Jewelry Exhibition in Basle.

A court decision is expected today on the Swiss companies' submission that some of the Hongkong watches are imitations of high-priced Swiss watches with famous names. Some 20 different models from Hongkong were seized by police on Thursday.

At last year's exhibition, the Hongkong exporters were refused display space, but allowed to show their wares privately to prospective customers in a room closed to members of the public. This year the exhibition organizers were under pressure to refuse Hongkong a stand.

Hongkong is now the leading exporter of lower-priced watches, especially quartz ones. Swiss sales of watch components to Hongkong last year were worth \$150m, more than four times the value of the colony's watch exports to Switzerland.

The Swiss action reflects the manufacturers' anger and frustration at the growing number of cheap imitations of Swiss prestige watches emanating mainly from Far Eastern countries, including South Korea and Taiwan.

## Iraq claims big Iran push fails

Baghdad (Reuters) - General Abdul-Jabbar Shanshal, Iraq's military chief of staff, claims Iraq has failed to occupy an inch of Iraqi territory despite missing 120,000 of its best troops to break through into Misan province earlier this month.

In a television interview, he warned Iraq that any new attack on Iraqi territory would be crushed ruthlessly. Iraq claims nearly 15,000 Iranian troops were killed in the offensive.

## Mintoff meets opposition after MPs end boycott

From Our Correspondent, Valletta

Mr Dom Mintoff, Malta's Prime Minister, and Dr Eddie Fenech Adami, leader of the Nationalist Party, have held their first reported meeting in a year after the opposition party recently ended a boycott of Parliament.

The meeting, on Thursday, comes after discussions between the ruling Malta Labour Party and the Nationalists after the latter's members took their oath of office before the House of Representatives on March 29. The house is due to meet again today for its first sitting since then.

The Nationalist group enters parliament after a 15-month boycott to secure reforms in electoral and broadcasting laws. In the last elections in December, 1981, the Nationalists received an absolute majority of seats in Parliament.

After taking their oath of office on March 29, the Nationalist members walked out of Parliament in protest against a debate on Malta's relations with Europe, and the presence of broadcasting staff in the House for a transmission of the debate on all broadcasting media.

## Fanfani seeks to avoid blame

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Senator Amintore Fanfani's resignation on December 1, after 20 years, and gave up the comfortable post of the Senate's presiding officer.

Five months later, he is about to lose office but he feels the period was not without success, including a long sought agreement on labour costs, and approval of the budget estimate. He had hoped for further achievements, but they are now denied him. All he can now do is to attempt to defend his Government's good name combined with an effort to arrive at a pre-election agreement between his own Christian Democrat party and the Socialists in the next Parliament. Such an agreement, however, looks highly improbable.

Senator Fanfani will address the Senate on Thursday about

## The desert army glad to stay forgotten

From Christopher Walker, El Gorah, Sinai

As we approached the acrid, uneven, weed-filled rubble, all that remains of the once thriving Israeli settlement of Yamit, two Egyptian soldiers came running with fixed bayonets on their antiquated rifles pointed menacingly at our stomachs.

It was a sign of the peaceful, almost lazily atmosphere that now prevails in Sinai a year after the final Israeli withdrawal that all they wanted was to be photographed and to practise some elementary English.

Behind, a colourfully dressed group of Bedu children scavenged in the hulked remains of the Jewish "dream city", which had obviously remained untouched in the 12 months of Egyptian hands - and where, with a bitter irony, the synagogue still standing.

The same encouraging lack of tension has marked the first year of the Multinational Force and Observers (the MFO), the experimental peace-keeping army put together by the Americans to monitor the Camp David treaty after Russia had vetoed the idea of a United Nations force.

It is a tribute to the 10-nation force and its Norwegian commander, General Fredrik Bull-Hansen, that in the period leading up to today's first anniversary celebrations it has become known as "the forgotten army" whose activities are rarely reported either in Israel or Egypt.

The smoothness with which the MFO now operates contrasts with the controversy surrounding the birth, with many countries reluctant to earn Arab disapproval by joining and others suspicious of America's motives in using troops from the crack 82nd Airborne Division to form the bulk of its predominant contingent.

The record of the first year of the largest peace-keeping operation outside the auspices of the UN illustrates the underlying viability of the 1979 treaty between Israel and

## Israel holds back on unilateral pullout

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

The Israeli Cabinet yesterday discussed withdrawing its troops unilaterally to a 45km (28 miles) security zone in southern Lebanon, but did not take a final decision pending the arrival in the Middle East this week of Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State.

The proposal for a unilateral Israeli withdrawal to southern Lebanon's Awali river, which was placed before the Cabinet by Mr Aharon Uzan, has been gaining support as the negotiations with Lebanon have remained deadlocked and Israeli casualties have continued to mount.

Jerusalem is placing considerable importance on Mr Shultz's visit, however, and was not prepared to prejudge the outcome of his mission by taking any hasty action.

But there is a clear feeling that time is running out, and that if Mr Shultz is unable to persuade Lebanon to be more forthcoming on Israel's security demands, some form of unilateral action will be unavoidable.

● BEIRUT: Mr Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, said yesterday that he saw some grounds for hope in the talks on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and that Mr Shultz's visit might help resolve the situation. Katherine Dourian writes.

Mr Callaghan spoke to a group of reporters before leaving Beirut at the end of his Middle East tour, that has also taken him to Jordan and Egypt. There existed a procedural framework for a withdrawal with a lot of detail filled in, he said.

"If I am right in saying it, the situation needs one more shove, then Secretary Shultz can do it", Mr Callaghan said, adding that withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon could begin in a matter of weeks.

● HURD'S VIEW: Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said in an interview published in the Lebanon yesterday the United States should exert more pressure on Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, AP reports.

Speaking to the English-language weekly *Monday Morning*, Mr Hurd said that the US administration should keep up its pressure on the Israelis to withdraw from Lebanon and freeze the building of Jewish settlements on the West Bank. "As we have encouraged them to do".

"We have pressed the Israelis to be more flexible and take more account of Lebanese concerns" in the American-sponsored Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal talks, he said. Mr Hurd, who visited Lebanon as part of a Middle East tour earlier this month, said that there was a risk of an Israeli-Syrian military confrontation in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley "as long as there is no movement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon".

## Spain 'turns down' submarine refit deal

Madrid - Spain turned down a \$300m (£195m) deal to refit South African submarines in order to shore up compliance with the United Nations arms embargo, according to information published here yesterday, Harry Debelius writes.

The Madrid daily *El Pais* quoted "a high administration source" who added that contracts for the construction of more submarines for the South African Navy were also to be reviewed.

The report, claiming that Spain's Socialist Government took the decision to refuse the contract within the first two months of taking office, comes in the middle of a nationwide municipal election campaign.

No explanation has been given for the timing of the disclosure.

## Raiders flee Mozambique

Maputo (Reuters) - Mozambican troops intercepted a group of South African agents inside the country last Tuesday and captured a quantity of explosives, the official Mozambique news agency said yesterday.

The agency said troops had stopped the raiders in the Nazascha district near the South African border. The raiders, who were wearing civilian clothes, fled when confronted by the Army.

## Rowling to go

Wellington (Reuters) - Mr Bill Rowling, the former New Zealand Prime Minister, has said he will retire from Parliament at the next general election, scheduled for November 1984. He has been an MP for 21 years and was leader of the Labour Party until replaced by Mr David Lange last February.

Wellington (Reuters) - One player died after lightning struck two hockey teams during a match in Hamilton, south-west Victoria. He was one of 24 people flooded by a bolt of lightning just before halftime in the match.

## Killer bolt

Melbourne (Reuters) - One player died after lightning struck two hockey teams during a match in Hamilton, south-west Victoria. He was one of 24 people flooded by a bolt of lightning just before halftime in the match.

## Royal birth



Queen Nur of Jordan who gave birth to a girl yesterday in Amman. King Hussein already has two sons by his wife and three other sons and five daughters from previous marriages.

## Colony's future

Hongkong - Sir Edward Youde, the Governor, has confirmed reports that he will take part personally in the continuing Peking talks on the future of Hongkong. He must be patient because the 1997 talks are complicated and all the issues important, he said.

## Afghan amnesty

Moscow (Reuters) - The Afghan Government announced an amnesty yesterday for some prisoners and called on insurgents to surrender. Tass said. No further details were given of the amnesty which marks the fifth anniversary of Russian-backed rule.

## Tehran march

Tehran (AFP) - About 20,000 Armenians marched through the streets here yesterday to commemorate the 68th anniversary of the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Armenians by Turkish troops. Iranian security forces protected the marchers as they paraded.

## Namibia talks

Paris (Reuters) - A UN conference on Namibia opens here today amid growing African impatience over the West's role in negotiating independence for the South African-ruled territory.

## Paris blast

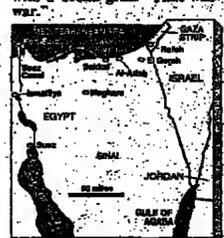
Paris (AFP) - A bomb exploded outside the office of the National Union of Unemployed Police yesterday on the fifth floor of a building in the northern sector of the city. Five people were slightly injured.

## Burning protest

Barcelona (Reuters) - Catalan nationalists burnt the Spanish flag and set fire to a Socialist election kiosk after a demonstration in central Barcelona.

## On Pole target

Yellowknife, Canada (AFP) - Radio contact has been re-established with Ambrogio, the Italian who is attempting to walk to the North Pole. He had been lost for five days. He is only 150 miles from the goal.



Map showing the location of El Gorah, Sinai, and Jerusalem, Israel.

## Belgians march against cruise

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Up to 10,000 people braved pouring rain on Saturday afternoon to converge on the little town of Florennes, 50 miles south-east of Brussels, to protest about the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Just outside the town is the air force base which has been chosen as the site for the 48 cruise missiles, which Belgium has agreed to accept if the nuclear disarmament talks in Geneva breakdown.

This was a first "on site" protest, and attracted demonstrators not only from Belgium, but from Holland, West Germany and France. The Scottish National Party was among many groups which sent messages of support.

It was a good-natured dem-

Portugal... Feminist... extradit...

Key test for Social Democrats

Portuguese go to the polls today

The Portuguese people vote today in general elections forced on them before time because of the collapse of the centre right coalition which governed during three years of deepening economic crisis.

Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, ended his campaigning here on Saturday night calling for a "national consensus" to tackle Portugal's economic crisis.

His leaders have denied they are waiting in the wings should the elections bring no government strong enough to tackle the nation's problems.

Professor Carlos Mota Pinto, the man put in to lead the Social Democrats, during the elections has his own future at issue in tonight's results.

Twists in Poland's politics of food

Food is high politics in Poland. In the past when food prices have risen, regimes have fallen and sometimes it seems as if there is more political volatility in a meat queue than in the Communist Party Central Committee.

Senators to step up trade war

The US Senate is expected to vote shortly on a Bill which, if approved, would allow the Administration to make use of wheat stocks held in reserve for famine relief as a means of subsidizing commercial food exports by American farmers.

Under the terms of the Bill the administration could make use of up to 1,500,000 tonnes of the 4,000,000 tonnes of wheat grain held in reserve for emergency assistance to countries hit by famine.

Paradoxically however, the main ally of the Bill's opponents may turn out to be the Reagan Administration.



Down on the farm: Princess Anne admiring a pear as she chats with Mr Shuji Nojiri at his farm yesterday at the start of her visit to Japan.

Princess's farmhouse tea

Utsunomiya, Japan - Princess Anne visited a farm house near Utsunomiya about 60 miles north of Tokyo yesterday to have a first-hand look at the life of Japanese farmers.

The royal couple visited the home of Mr Shuji Nojiri, aged 37, where they were given Japanese tea.

Difficulties of Maoris given royal sympathy

From W. P. Reeves Wellington

It was a day steeped in Maori culture and tradition for the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday when they were entertained at Te Poho O Rawiri Marae in Gisborne.

Under cloudless skies representatives of tribes and schools of the east coast presented haka and action songs on the lawn in front of the carved meeting house.

Responding to speeches of welcome, the Prince began with a greeting in Maori, a gesture which delighted the crowd.

Today we live in an era of bewildering change which makes adaptation to modern conditions extremely hard, the Prince said.

The royal visitors moved freely among the crowd before meeting tribal elders inside the meeting house.

Prince William took the spotlight on Sunday. Making his first public appearance of the tour, a 10-month-old Prince starred before the 100 cameras of the press corps.

Tomorrow they will meet Emperor Hirohito and on Wednesday they will attend a dinner given by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko.

Zia 'sallies forth into political arena'

From Hassan Akhtar Islamabad

In a bylined front-page news analysis yesterday the editor of Islamabad's only English daily, The Muslim, said General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler since July 1977, has embarked on a three stage political plan leading to his emergence as an acceptable political leader by March 1984.

Mr Mushahid Hussain, the editor, recalled General Zia's recent "Civic Jalsa" - another name for restricted public meetings - in the interior of Sind and at Gujranwala in the heartland of the Punjab, and observed: "This is definitely a new style of politics which the President has embarked on after being firmly in the saddle for six years."

"The President seems to be seriously entering the political arena as one of the options available to him in the near future."

He said General Zia had decided to "discuss the intention to give the country a khaki-coloured constitution - one that would provide a permanent constitutional role for the armed forces in running the country."

The editor believes General Zia has been buoyed in his political ambitions by his foreign visits since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, including his meetings with the leaders of the United States, China and the Soviet Union as well as by "the improvement in ties with India".

Several other political observers do not agree, however. They assert that General Zia will not quit his "military constitution", and will not risk any political role for himself.

Ethiopia reshuffles ministers

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), which has ruled the country since the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, has carried out its most extensive reshuffle of government ministers and senior officials.

While it is assumed that the aim is to strengthen the government machine, the PMAC has offered no explanation for the changes, or for their timing, but they coincide with recently announced moves to prepare for the drawing up of a formal constitution for a Marxist-Leninist state, in which Ethiopia and other ethnically distinct regions could have a federal-type relationship.

The new Education Minister is Mr Biligene Mandefor, formerly Commissioner for Higher Education, and the new Health Minister is Brigadier-General Dr Gizaw Tesfay, a renowned surgeon.

Several ministers and senior officials were given new posts last week - including Mr Shimelis Adugna, the former Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, who is now Commissioner for Children's Affairs.

Political observers see the sweeping leadership changes as moves by Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the military leader, to strengthen his own position in the ruling Dergue.

It is also known that the Soviet Union favours the introduction of constitutional changes to give a clearer shape to the Ethiopian leadership through the proposed workers' party.

Fugitive caught

Warsaw (AP) - The Polish authorities announced yesterday the detention of Jozef Piniar, one of five fugitive Solidarity leaders, who met this month with Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned union.

A P.A.Z. news agency said Mr Piniar was taken into police custody in his hometown of Wroclaw. A search of the flat in which he was hiding uncovered "anti-state" documents and large sums of Polish and foreign money.

during this austerity period: to feed the nation and to beat inflation. But one way of beating inflation, according to the Government's financial experts, is to soak up the zloties in the private sector, above all the farmers' zloties.

The various mooted possibilities - a land tax, or a generalized or specific farmers' income tax - have scared the farmers at precisely the time when confidence should have been built up.

Mr Robert Fuller, her lawyer, now says she is anxious to go to Louisiana and begin the trial so

that she can return to California.

Ms. Foat, aged 49, who is on leave from her position as president of the California National Organization of Women, was arrested by Los Angeles police three months ago in connection with the murder of Moises Chayo near New Orleans in 1965.

She was subsequently indicted for the crime by a New Orleans grand jury.

She has been in jail since her arrest and will appear in court today to be arraigned formally before being extradited. Her lawyers are expected to argue for bail pending trial.

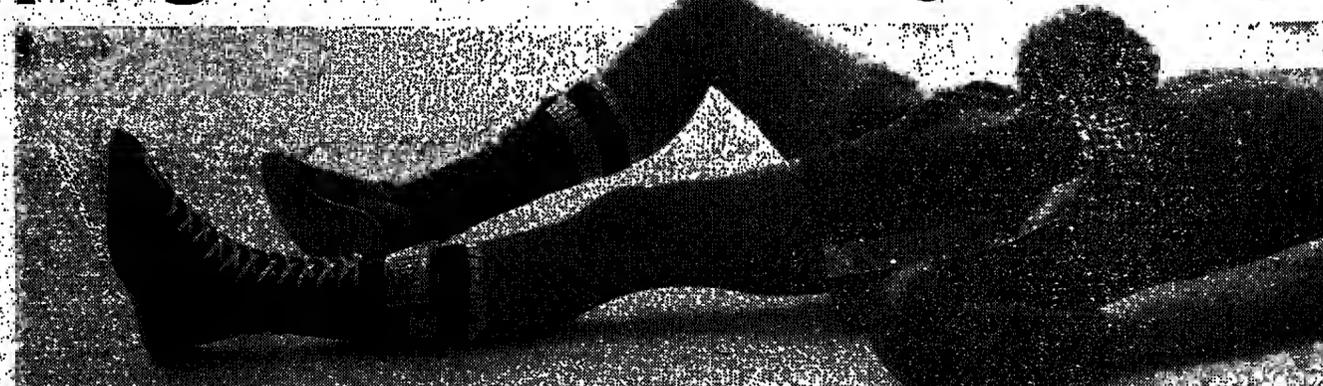
Feminist leader loses extradition fight

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

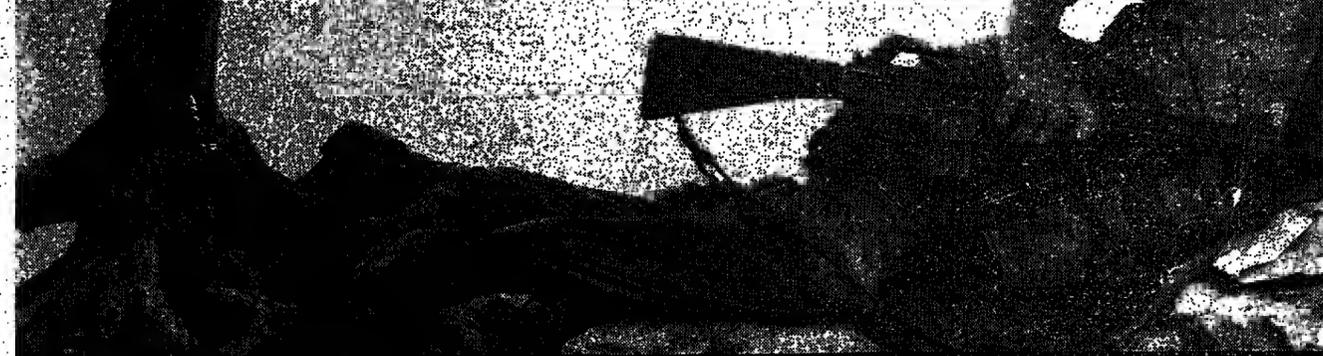
Ginny Foat, the California feminist leader, will make her last appearance in a Los Angeles Court today, before being extradited to Louisiana to face murder charges in connection with the death of an Argentine businessman 17 years ago.

Last week the California Supreme Court rejected her request for a hearing as part of her efforts to avoid being extradited, and last week her counsel conceded that it was not in her best interests to continue challenging extradition to Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

Tonight on Channel 4, programmes to make you sit up.



8.00 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt. Our Every watches the best young amateurs fight their way to the top.



9.00 Vietnam. A 12 part documentary that shows both sides of the messy conflict that could have become World War III. It studies the anti-war movements as well as the battles.



10.00 St. Elsewhere. Light relief after Vietnam, a hospital drama with the kind of sick humour to keep you in stitches.

See for yourself on Channel 4. 4

When applied to sport, the frozen moment of a single photograph can analyse the psyche and anatomize technique. Even the humblest weekend player can learn from Borg's footwork and Mrs King's balance. These words and pictures are from a forthcoming book by Catherine Bell, the editor of *Tennis* magazine, and the sports photographer Roy Peters

# Passing shots

John McEnroe

Wimbledon 1982

McEnroe is improvising a volley. His style is no style. It's instantly recognisable, and as hard to grasp as all those dinks and chips he's always hitting. He dangles the racket, drags the head lower than his wrist, waves it away from his body, jumps at the ball, does all the things you're not supposed to do. McEnroe makes nonsense of the usual geographic descriptions of grips - Eastern, Western, Continental. He holds the racket whichever way he wants. His grip here is a little higher on the racket handle than textbooks would advise, but this gives him extra feel and flexibility - "wristiness". In spite of his vocal aggression, John's always been a gentle player, a deflector of volleys and precise placer of ground strokes. He's 5ft 11in tall and weighs around 165 pounds, but he often gives an impression of frailty. He's prone to injury, a young man whose physical and mental condition are interrelated and finely tuned.



Billie Jean King

Birmingham 1982

If all the tennis players who ever lived were wiped from human memory and only Billie Jean King remained, you could reconstruct from the perfection of her technique the complete competitor. Here Mrs King is running into a backhand volley, her finest shot. Volleying is the heart of

aggressive, intelligent tennis, and no one, man or woman, ever volleyed better than Billie Jean, or ever understood so well the aesthetic and tactical possibilities of this beautiful stroke. Today the arid strategies of topspin have forced everyone back to the baseline and taken away the impulse to move forward.



Martina Navratilova

Wimbledon 1982

Miss Navratilova is on her way out of the Centre Court after beating Chris Lloyd and winning her third Wimbledon singles title.

The flowers are an equivocal intrusion. They remind us that the woman athlete remains a woman first.

Most of her life Martina has been caught in this dilemma, for in every respect but sheer muscle power she plays tennis exactly like a man. Our culture won't give her the freedom to do this unless she makes regular symbolic gestures asserting her femininity. So she dyes her hair blonde and wears make-up.

Once on the tennis court Miss Navratilova must forget all these gestures and try to win through strength and intimidation.



Ivan Lendl

Paris 1982

Ivan Lendl resembles a marionette temporarily detached from the puppet master. He's about to strike his fearsome forehand on the loose red clay of the Stade Roland Garros. Only a man of great strength can hold the racket like this. Lendl's Continental grip almost breaks the wrist coming under and over a high bouncing ball and whipping it with topspin.

Lendl's personality invites peril: he's proud and inflexible, a high-checked Slav from the industrial heart of Czechoslovakia. Justice dictates that this sometimes pompously upright youth should be caught by the camera in a most ridiculous position.



Passing Shots will be published in paperback by Frederick Muller on May 26, price £4.95

Chris Lloyd

Wimbledon 1982

Left: Everything is excluded from this portrait of Chris Lloyd. There's no ball, no racket, no sense of place. It's difficult even to say which stroke is about to be played.

Chris is shorn of glamour, nearly the pure athlete that part of her always wanted to be. Her hair's draped down with sweat, her face is boyish. The modest earrings are a gesture to fashion, to the well-groomed modern woman she'll change back into in the dressing room.

Mrs Lloyd looks like herself as a young girl; those wide and steely eyes would fix an opponent and will the victory. For several years almost all women players were afraid of her.

Growing up as a famous person Chris developed a personality at once reserved and sociable, vulnerable and calculating, introspective yet immediately affable. She can express a cynical wit, and in the next breath, a cosily conventional sentimentality.

She likes to be called "Chrissie", an incongruously dainty name for a woman so fundamentally tough.

Tennis is a game of recurring crises - again and again you'll see this fearful look in a player's eyes as the future hangs on a split second.

Above right: Chris invented this backhand drive. Her position calls to mind golf, or cricket. Her balance is perfect - right leg



braced against the body rotation following through high and controlled. Unlike Jimmy Connors or Borg, she doesn't release her left hand at any time during the shot. This is because her whole manner of execution is more static, and there's no room for improvisation in movement. Mrs Lloyd usually dictates the tempo of play so well that she is seldom caught having to change her mind at the last minute, so a gallery of stiffs will show her hitting exactly the same stroke thousands of times. She won many tournaments because her backhand was absolutely reliable; she learned new strokes and different strategies but it was always there to fall back on. Every great champion has a certain way of hitting the ball which is a signature. This is how Chris signed herself into history.

Bjorn Borg



Wimbledon 1981

Above right: Alone, Bjorn Borg changed the way tennis was played during the 1970s.

He didn't invent topspin, and he wasn't the first player to use a double-handed grip, but no man had used either of these techniques to such effect. Here, Borg is hitting his two-handed backhand on the Centre Court at Wimbledon. Experts said his style could never adapt to grass, which is slippery and makes the ball bounce low, but

Borg won Wimbledon five times between 1976 and 1980, proving that for a man of genius the surface only exists to be subdued.

All Borg's wizardry is in this picture. Precise footwork has brought him a perfect position to

meet the ball early; the high, straight backswing will allow him to hit up and over the ball with heavy spin and good disguise.

His concentration is perfect. Those close-set eyes in a somewhat beaky face give away his secret weapon. Many other tennis players have copied his style; no one can share the rigorous application of his mind. Around his neck and on his wrist Borg wears the gold chains which are obligatory personal adornment for the modern male tennis professional, but on court he is without frivolity, immune to distraction.

Above left: Borg hasn't missed the ball here. He's swung it away and closed his eyes. The power of impact and the need for

balance have detached his left hand from the racket; his legs are caught half way into that step which will bring him around to the baseline to see what's happened to his shot and to prepare for a reply. Although Borg's eyes are shut he's always known where the ball is. This picture shows very clearly the points in Borg's physique which made him the ideal tennis player: broad shoulders, muscles bursting out of his shirt on his serving arm, narrow hips, perfectly muscled legs.

In 1982, after 15 years of constant tennis, Borg left the game suddenly. He never publicly discussed his troubles, he never complained. He simply became indifferent. The mastery, the elemental dominance, will never come back.

## The greatest little railway in the West

Great Little Railway Journeys  
8. Paddington to Old Oak Common  
Although only a mile or two in length, the line from Paddington to Old Oak Common runs through some of the most interesting industrial scenery in London. Jos Pinter's Biscuit Factory, the Nu-Quik Tyre Change Depot, the Harrow Road Jeans Mart, Albert Sparand's Wig and Mask Theatrical Second-Hand Exchange - all these line the route, as a memory of Britain's ever-changing role in world affairs. They are all now, unfortunately, closed.

Kingdom Brunel as part of his grandiose scheme whereby travellers could go by train to Bristol, embark in the Great Britain to go to America, and travel on by the world's first all-metal airship, the Royal Western, to the town of Brunel, Pennsylvania, which he planned as the world's first steam-powered civic centre.

At Paddington Station, built by Brunel himself, with the help of 40,000 Irishmen, I inquire the platform for the train to Old Oak Common. A friendly Caribbean employee points, and moments later I am sitting in the comfortable purloons of a first class carriage, still stamped BR in memory of Brunel Railways.

As we move out of Paddington, so calmly that one scarcely notices it, a voice is heard over the loudspeaker. "Humm. Ha. Yes. This is the guard speaking. This is the 9.15 Inter-City to

**MORE OVER... Miles Kington**

Bath Spa, stopping at Reading. Thank you. Yes. Ha."

Many passengers, like myself, start up from their seats at the discovery that we are on the wrong train, and moments later we pass Old Oak Common at about 60 mph. It appears that it is now the custom to announce the destination of the train after its departure, to promote ticket sales among those who are taken hundreds of miles out of their way. But philosophically I sit down to enjoy the scenery of the line which was driven by Brunel with fanatical energy through such suburbs as Ealing, West Drayton and a place whose name I did not catch, but which boasts the Second-Hand Piano Foundry, perhaps built by Brunel himself.

Near Reading I am honoured by a visit from the guard himself, a Welshman in spectacles who informs me that a second-class ticket to Old Oak Common does not entitle me to sit where I am. Brunel's tremendous eye for detail is not dead yet. I hand over a cheque for £11 and am resituated in the second class, where I take the opportunity of studying my fellow passengers.

They seem to fall into three groups. Those reading the *Sun* newspaper and hitting their children over the head when they become noisy. Those listening to popular music on their headphones, which allow the drum beats to be heard two carriages away. And those business persons studying documents called Export Market Feasibility Studies.

Near Didcot, whose museum now houses many of Brunel's

old engines, a new voice greets us over the loudspeaker. "Hello. Um. This is the Buffet Attendant. The buffet is open in the middle of the train for the sale of light refreshments, snacks and drinks. Thank You." Immediately, all my neighbours arise and form a queue stretching for three carriages.

At the entrance to each carriage there are automatic doors which open and close at one's approach. The one nearest to me is kept permanently open because a young traveller has placed his rucksack on the spot which controls the door, resulting in the most tremendous draught. I go to engage him in conversation and he tells me with rough good humour what I can do with myself.

We are now going through the most tremendous scenery, which it is just possible to make out through the windows which have been smoked grey and

adorned with dust, no doubt the very same dust excavated by Brunel's men these many years ago. Fields on either side, these more fields, and round the corner, different fields, though very similar at first sight to the previous fields. Great country for field-lovers.

Very soon we arrive in Bath Spa, an ancient country town built by Brunel for the comfort and relaxation of people escaping from London to take the baths, which have now been closed. I enquire of a friendly employee how I should reach Old Oak Common. Why, sir, he says, you must go to Paddington and then change. He indicates a train lying waiting and pretty soon I am aboard and heading for, as it turns out, Weymouth, the seaside town built by Brunel.

Coming Soon: Great Little Railway Journeys 9: Weymouth to Old Oak Common, via Manchester.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 45)

ACROSS:

- Eucharist taker (11)
- Fast drink (7)
- Number relationship (5)
- Boy (3)
- Month dividers (4)
- Bag (4)
- Lubricant container (3,3)
- Among (4)
- Additional sign (4)
- Band (6)
- Large deer (4)
- Fling (4)
- Female (3)
- Dwelling place (5)
- Small rodents (7)
- Anxious condition (11)

DOWN:

- Oleaginous tree (5)
- Sound enhancer (4)
- Christmas (4)
- Stiff paper (4)
- Normal (7)
- With matching sides (11)
- Sun and planets (5,6)
- Number system (6)
- Turf (3)
- Firm glass (6)
- Tedious (7)
- Pamper (3)
- Death notices (9)
- Prophet (4)
- Preparer for publication (4)
- Acid (4)

SOLUTION TO No 44

ACROSS: 1 Shrimp 5 Momma 8 The 9 Whistle 10 Dodge 11 Knew 12 Put into 14 Hence forward 16 Perfume 18 Also 21 Croft 22 Ubbale 23 Rip 24 Lery 25 Tomany

DOWN: 1 Sewa 2 Reiga 3 Mother country 4 Steep 5 Mediterranean 6 Madonna 7 Adzoida 13 Atypical 15 Earhole 17 Egypt 19 Suez 20 Dory

0276013040



PROFILE: Iris Murdoch

Crusading in a fantasy world

Harry Kerr



Life and works
born Dublin, July 15 1919
educated at the Froebel Educational Institute, London;
Badminton School, Bristol;
Somerville College, Oxford.
Her books:
1953 Sartre, Romantic Rationalist
1954 Under the Net
1955 The Flight from the Enchanter
1957 The Sandcastle
1958 The Bell
1961 A Severed Head (play, 1963)
1962 An Unofficial Rose
1963 The Unicorn
1964 The Italian Girl (play, 1987)
1965 The Red and the Green
1966 The Time of the Angels
1968 The Nice and the Good
1969 Bruno's Dream
1970 A Fairly Honourable Defeat
1970 The Sovereignty of Good
1971 An Accidental Man
1973 The Black Prince
1974 The Sacred and Profane Love Machine
1975 A World Child
1976 Henry and Cato
1977 The Fire and the Sun
1978 The Sea, The Sea
1980 Nuns and Soldiers
Her plays:
1970 The Servants and The Snow
1972 The Three Arrows
1980 Art and Eros
Her poems:
1976 A Year of Birds

FINDINGS
A weekly series reporting on scientific research: EXPLORATION

Adudadus do very nicely in Greenland

Along the cold fringe of East Greenland, any young Briton is likely to be known to the locals as adudadus. The term, which is entirely complimentary, dates back to the British explorer Gino Watkins, who hunted among the ice floes in these parts, introducing himself to the locals with a formal "How do you do?" The greeting was turned quaintly into a noun and has stuck ever since. Since Watkins's day (he was drowned after falling out of his kayak), there have been a number of adudadus from the British School Exploration Society and other expeditions undertaking projects and exploring the same magnificent arctic wilderness for bona fide scientific reasons.

The other day, as my dog team pulled to a panting halt in the centre of a sealing village north of Angmagssalik, I met a group of wind-bronzed young adudadus led by Mr Ray Ward, economics teacher at Kingston Grammar School. They had been out on the far glaciers and snow-choked valleys for several weeks measuring the depths of snow to discover the potential for hydro-electric schemes.

It must have been clear to them that lifestyles have changed in Greenland since the innocent days of Gino Watkins, and the honest Greenlander might now reply "Not very well, thank you" to his polite adudadu. Brigitte Bardot and a host of other conservationist-minded folk have, they feel, ruined the international market for seal skins, which is the mainstay of many a local economy in Greenland. Alcoholism is a severe problem, and, in a community where rifles are as common as walking sticks, the murder rate is climbing alarmingly. There is some political pressure to return "to the old values", but the era of the video, of smart fashion and the cordless telephone is not easily displaced.

Taking to the air

A new way of exploring hostile ground covered by ice and cut by fast-flowing rivers will be tried out this summer by an expedition that plans to combine the merits of canoes and micro-light aircraft. An international team, led by Mr Paul Vander-Molen, a British research engineer and widely experienced canoeist, is to make a south-to-north passage to Iceland, navigating the full length of the Jökullá River that flows from the Vatnajökull glacier.

The explorers will arrive in July at the point on the Icelandic coast where the first settlers set foot in AD 877. From a lake in the camp of the glacier, kept from freezing by geothermal warmth, the powered hang-glider, fitted with floats and flown by Mr Gerry Breen, will survey the surface of the glacier, while the explorers penetrate beneath the ice. They follow a route to the crater of the Askja volcano and a fast trip down the wild waters of the river, shooting a 178-foot-high waterfall by attacking the canoes to the undercarriage of the micro-light aircraft. The neautical will become the aero-nautical; Mr Vander-Molen confidently declared. Finance for the project is coming from Britain and France, and films will be made.

With alpine-style

K2 may rank as only the second-highest mountain in the world, but it has the reputation of being by far the hardest of the 14 8,000-footers to climb. No British expedition has ever succeeded on it, and no one has managed to make an "alpine-style" ascent. Doug Scott's strong nine-man team has set out, sponsored by the Mount Everest Foundation and the British Mountaineering Council to achieve both these aims. "It is very hard, remote and unquestionably a harder proposition than Everest," said Scott, who should know, having climbed Everest by its south-west face and taken part in 17 Himalayan expeditions, including two attempts on K2.

Formation diving

Beneath the hotels and pleasure palaces of Grand Bahama lies an exquisite, flooded labyrinth known as the Lucayan Caverns, home of the rare Sphaeroceras lucayanus, a crustacean thought to be extinct 250 million years ago. The caverns are to be the target for an expedition of cave divers which will include Mr Rob Palmer, of Bristol, who is expert in the exploration of the flooded "Blue Holes" in the Bahamas. The expedition is approved by the Grand Bahama Government. He described the caverns as "incredibly spectacular", with "pristine underwater formations that will be vulnerable to any haphazard or careless exploration. It is only about 60 feet down; five miles of passages which have not been completely explored, filled with the most beautiful limestone shapes." The Bahamas National Trust, however, rightly banned anyone from going into the caves. "With the rapid spread of interest in sea diving, the trust is concerned that the fragile environment could be ruined. The expedition will plot the caverns and suggest a suitable management plan." Ronald Fair

Iris Murdoch publishes The Philosopher's Pupil on Thursday.

It is her twenty-first novel. Her first Under the Net was published in 1954. The Sea, The Sea (1978) won her the Booker Prize for fiction.

First we were to meet in Steeple Aston. Her place. Then we were to meet in London. My place. Next, there was the question of a French trip. Not, for me, unfortunately. Finally, we compromised on Salisbury. By kind permission of Mr and Mrs Bayley's hostess for the weekend, the widow of a distinguished artist.

Iris Murdoch, married John Bayley in 1956. He is writer, Professor of English Literature and a Fellow of St Catherine's College, Oxford.

"I was sorry to miss Steeple Aston. In particular, the romantically wild garden through which John Bayley draws paths with a lawnmower. I would have liked to see for myself the greenhouse wherein sits the tank in which Iris Murdoch luxuriates, watched over by a classical bust.

Water is a pervasive theme in many of the Murdoch novels. In early books such as The Bell a lake casts an almost magic presence over the action. In The Sea, The Sea, it is even more central. In The Philosopher's Pupil much of the action, including the ghastly denouement, takes place at a once Roman spa.

As it turns out, the house in Salisbury is built, English cottage turned Venetian palazzo, right over the deep waters of the River Avon. Professor Bayley regrets that they have not yet swum there. But the regret is tinged by confidence in the future. Sitting above the fiercely swirling water, Iris Murdoch looks a very pretty person. Huge bright blue eyes and child-like complexion. A china cat.

She wears a blue and white blouse with a frill. Not the expected philosopher's uniform. Iris Murdoch was for 15 years a lecturer in Philosophy at St Anne's College, Oxford. She has published three books of philosophy: Sartre, Romantic Rationalist, The Sovereignty of Good and The Fire and The Sun.

Two informants had tried to give me a descriptive preview. One had suggested someone "kindly, like a philosopher and not at all like a wicked author." The second saw her a perfect reflection of her novels, "like a character out of Hieronymus Bosch - the very nicest character." On the whole I am inclined to agree with the first estimate. Though it must depend on one's image of a philosopher. The Philosopher of the new novel is a man; John Robert Rozanov. He has, in his creator's words, "despaired of philosophy."

"Who could fathom Plato's mind? Unless one is a genius."

philosophy is a mug's game. There were, not even any books any more. All the books were inside him now. Even the familiar act of reading had been taken from him. It had been his fate, not to be interested in anything except, everything. If he could live another hundred years, could time reverse its sense and lead him gently into a precious clarity? As it was, he saw through every notion that he had ever had; the "insights" won by a sustained asceticism appeared to him now as so much rather nasty stuff which he had made up out of nothing. Artists have beauty and nature at their side, but a philosopher must contain his world inside his head until... it be unified, clarified... until he can become a god... or else perceive that all is nothing.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S PUPIL, p.130

The words echo Miss Murdoch's reported view that philosophy is almost impossible to teach. The Iris Murdoch who sits above the waters of the Avon denies any relationship to her tragic catalyst. (The only character Miss Murdoch admits to drawing

from life is the very human dog in her latest book.) Philosophy is difficult, she admits. Particularly her sort which does not divide the intellect from the will. Much recent philosophy sees things of the intellect as "clear and hard and factual" while the will and the emotions are "peripheral and unclear" and that is where the religious instinct is presumed to lie. She says rather regretfully, "I've gone along my own road. I'm really very separate now from Oxford philosophers, which is a pity in a way... The excitement of discussing philosophy has passed out of my mind, nor out of her books, nor even, as a matter of fact, entirely out of her life.

In November, 1982, Iris Murdoch gave the Gifford Lectures in Edinburgh with the title "Metaphysics as a guide to Morals".

Unless one is a genius, philosophy is a mug's game

Of the last three novels by Iris Murdoch, none falls below 500 pages. The Sea, The Sea is 501 pages. Nuns and Soldiers is 505 and The Philosopher's Pupil is 576.

Critics, even those essentially admiring, have suggested that editorial work would improve the overall impact. But you need volume to fit in all the different aspects of life, as Miss Murdoch describes. She sees herself as belonging to the Anglo-Russian tradition. She reads the great nineteenth century novels over and over again - "They feed one". She has little time (perhaps literally) for contemporary fiction. But she feels it is an "interesting" state, the writers unnecessarily concerned with technical problems when all they need to do is "relax" and learn the great form that is there waiting for them. Perhaps her critics would feel she, herself, is too relaxed. Certainly there is a modern brand of impatience which does not wish to chew over images and character in the Murdoch manner.

I find her enthusiasm exhilarating, making me appreciate what an exciting teacher she must have been. (A clever and ebullient friend of mine attending St Anne's in the 1960s had always painted a happy picture of their tutorials together.)

scribes the effect her novels produce. The characters seem to walk on a tight rope, with only darkness below and no particular end in view. Yet sustained by the very act of staying on and, as Miss Murdoch says, constrained to be always in movement. Our conversation, therefore, moves to the novelist. Though in a sense any attempt to separate novelist and philosopher is artificial.

But first there is an interruption in the form of a cheerful John Bayley appearing out of the rain. He has just bought an excellent tweed cap which his hostess later reveals as a product of the Bayleys' favourite shop - "Good as New". We stand up to stretch and peer admiringly at the soaring confidence of the Salisbury Cathedral spire.

One of the most pleasurable aspects of reading Iris Murdoch's novels is the feeling of confidence she inspires. The voice is so sure, instantly recognizable in the way Pinter or Powell are recognizable. She acknowledges this, though gently pointing out that she's had a few years to work on it and also warning of the danger of complacency, the barrier to progress. She brings to our discussion a wave of enthusiasm and, yes, enjoyment in the battle for creation. None of the fashionable anguish here. She rather gives the impression of a well-equipped warrior going into battle with blood up and determined step.

The novel is, after all, her great love and has become her life. The traditional novel, that is, she describes it as a "hall of reflection", a great huge place, "a happy form" which can encompass every sort of comedy, of tragedy. Shakespeare was the first novelist... or perhaps Murasaki Shikibu, who in the eleventh century wrote The Tale of Genji, the great Japanese masterpiece, should be allowed first place. This attitude makes clear why her books cover so many pages.

With such teasing in mind, it is interesting to hear Miss Murdoch talk admiringly about the virtues of the "straightforward" novel. My suggestion that her novels are as straightforward as an eel is countered with the advice that "There are a hundred ways to tell a straight tale". And it is absolutely true that a cold-blooded analysis of most of her stories (very difficult to achieve) will reveal a surface narrative which could be in the old Boots lending libraries. However, she has chosen to uncover the hidden side of her stories, the dark secrets and obsessions which motivate the characters. This is where the oddness that people pick out as the Murdoch characteristic comes from. "The drama of the human heart" make the central matter of her books, she says. And the human heart is notable for its passion for secrecy.

Much of what she uncovers is, unsurprisingly, sinister and frightening. Iris Murdoch's preoccupation with the battle between good and evil ensures

that there are always unpleasant figures hardly rising above the ever-threatening darkness below. Yet there is hope too. The struggle continues. Battered and bruised, the human spirit fights on.

In simple terms of readability, Iris Murdoch has two great gifts. She has a superb ear for dialogue, treating her conversationalists like dualists wielding words like rapiers. Backwards, forwards, in and out. It takes a supple mind to bring off several pages filled with nothing but the spoken word. The other gift is the unfashionable one of description - both of geography and character. She is not afraid of adjectives and will sometimes use a whole row of them without self-consciousness.

"Earlier Alex had again seen the pretty vixen reclining while four fluffy milk-chocolate brown cubs with light blue eyes and stubby tails played tig on the lawn."

THE PHILOSOPHER'S PUPIL, p.423

This visual concern was doubtless why The Bell was chosen to be turned into a recent television serial. And, indeed, why it worked so well, despite the very untelevsual psychological complications of its characters. Broaching the subject of description with Miss Murdoch, I am met with a lovely smile and "I like descriptions. I like places."

Our own visual imagery has now included a swan on the river, hailed in a friendly way by Iris Murdoch as "Old boy". This for some reason reminds me of the subject of children. The Bayleys have none. "Alas!" And Iris Murdoch was herself an only child, enjoying a "perfect trinity of love" with her mother and

There are a hundred ways to tell a straight tale

father. Elsewhere she has said that her lack of siblings led her towards creating characters. Her fictional child - they usually come one at a time - is a powerful being, possessor of a secret greater even than the adults. This might be a product of Miss Murdoch's own solitary childhood imaginings, or of a lack of familiarity with the more ordinary, loud-mouthed variety parents learn to treat with contempt. Raising the subject, I am answered by the unarguable point that "the entry of a child into any situation changes the whole situation". Besides she admits cheerfully to enjoying creating children and "to having a very nice child" in the book she's writing at the moment. Yet again, I'm struck by the gleam of excitement. Another book in progress, more creation. More reaching to something beyond the everyday. Art, in her view, is one of the best ways of getting to the meaning of life. True art, that is, good art. For, as Plato pointed out, art can be a terrible trickster... But before we return inevitably to "religion and morals" - Iris Murdoch's own summary of her major concerns - I want to stay with the everyday a moment longer. What are her views on politics, for example, and the changing role of women? It sounds terribly dull, even to my

ears, but we persevere. She used to vote Labour but now finds herself out of tune with modern politics. More particularly, she is a very convinced European, feeling the Common Market vital to Britain's interests "politically, spiritually and commercially." Earlier she had responded to my half suggestion that her vision of life might be limited after 30 years living in Oxfordshire by pointing out very firmly that she had travelled to America, Russia, Australia, Thailand, Singapore, India, Iceland, Japan, to name but a few.

Feminism she commends, though she is very opposed to its segregationist elements. She notes that the position of women, children and homosexuals have all improved over the past 20 years despite the prophecies of the disintegration and decay of our society.

Later, over lunch, I get a real whiff of crusading feminist spirit. And it is, of course, only after we have drifted back to "religion and morals". Like all sensible people, Iris Murdoch does not enjoy the formal interview. Before going to our meeting, I'd been given a clipping which opened: "Iris Murdoch makes good books and bad interviews. Possibly because of our position over the racing river (a way of ultimate escape?) our talk was relatively painless. However it was not till lunch that I realized that Miss Murdoch absolutely loves talking. And that she is very good at it - particularly when there's a move towards argument.

An extremely good restaurant ("Oh isn't food a pleasure!") in the wet streets of Salisbury is the location. Subjects, as they say, are wide-ranging. Herpes is an improbable opener. But it is the subject of women for the priesthood that really arouses the passions. Iris Murdoch is the most vociferously in favour and myself - daring pupil and teacher - most determinedly against. Although our hostess, daughter of a bishop, might claim more knowledge of the matter.

Argument, conversation was always the hallmark of the Oxford don. Perhaps it still is. The conversation of ideas is unfortunately rare among my contemporaries. Soon we move from the sex of priests to the more general question of spiritual belief. Excitement rises, the core of the matter probed more and more fiercely until in a haze or words and ideas I hear Iris Murdoch cry, "Christ is real! Christ is real!" John Bayley looks somewhat anxious, feeling, possibly, that the statement is open to misunderstanding. But I presume to see what she means.

Christ is real for her in the way a work of art is real. During the interview she had said, "I believe we live in a fantasy world, a world of illusion. And the great task in life is to find reality." Christ's story is one way of arriving at the truth which Miss Murdoch perceives as a religious sense. In her dramatic words, both philosopher and artist are present. It confirms my belief that, whatever the individual strengths or weaknesses of this year's Murdoch offering, the novel has seldom had a more original, more energetic or serious practitioner. I am also reminded with astonishment of the warning of a friend who had sat next to Iris Murdoch at a dinner party. "She doesn't speak. She hums."

Rachel Billington

THE TIMES DIARY

Bloods up

This week's issue of The Field suggests that Michael Foot may have raced off after a false scot when pledging his party to ban hunting. It reports a debate attended by more than 100 trade unionists at Huddersfield Friendly and Trades Club. Proposing a motion to fight any party that tried to drag field sports into politics, G Woodrow catalogued trade union involvement in the Colne Valley Beagles. "One of the ex-Masters, Keith Brook, AUEW shop steward; huntsman P Wood, Nupe; whippers-in C Ridsdale, AUEW, M Fitton, Nupe; on the committee K Vickersman, Textile Workers' Union, T Reast, Fire Brigades Nupe, myself, AUEW... Master of Mink Hounds, G O'Brien, Nupe, huntsmen and whips from the unemployed." Woodrow's resolution was passed, unanimously.

Bolt from the blue

That the right-wing historian David Irving should question the authenticity of the Hitler diaries occasions no surprise. In a recent issue of The Bookseller his publishers, Macmillan, re-advertised his offer of £1,000 to anyone who could provide documentary evidence to refute any statement in his book Hitler's War. If the diaries are accepted, the money must be solely at risk.

Singalongakiri

Dame Kiri to Kanawa goes pop this week, with a recording label all of her own. Her single, released this week with the catalogue number KANA-1, is culled from her classical album, Songs of the Auvergne, which has climbed higher in the LP charts than any previous Decca Classical release. It is currently at No 57.

What's in a name?

There could be some nominal confusion over the new issue of The Fiction Magazine. It has a story entitled "Outward Journey" topped with an etching of a departing train. It is by Peter Parker. Not that Peter Parker, this one is a writer who was a contributor to Gay News. Then Clive Sinclair makes two contributions: one is an interview feature, the other a gift of £3,000 sponsorship. Not the same Clive Sinclair, though. One is the young novelist and literary editor of Jewish Chronicle. The money is from Clive Sinclair of the microchips, and very welcome it is since the Arts Council has drastically cut the magazine's grant for the coming year.

Lacklustre

Briticos, you fail to fire the literary imagination. The verdict is Anthony Burgess's, voiced in his Afterword to The Heritage of British Literature, to be published next month. In a survey of post-war writing Burgess says Britain produced nothing to compare with America. There are no British writers to compare with Bellows, Mailer and Gore Vidal, Braine, Wain, Sillitoe and the 1950s new wave were not "a true literature of revolt", though he does have guarded praise for such Commonwealth writers as Doris Lessing, V. S. Naipaul and Patrick White. The trouble generally with the English novel was the lack of anything to write about", he postulates. "I myself had to go to Malaya to learn how to write fiction."

Architect Peter Benton tells me that a copy of the Building (Third Amendment) Regulations 1983 which he recently purchased was three pieces of paper six inches by nine and a half, costing £1.25. "I think", he says, "my next set of building regulations will have to come from the Japanese."

Chew choice

I have it from the British Food Export Council's latest bulletin that tiffes are much in demand from Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. The Israelis like them dried, which must be tough, and the people in Gaza prefer them in decorated tins. The Lebanese, in contrast, crave more whisky, and who can blame them?

Nitpicking

Mike Scott wrote to his local (Bletchley) DHSS requesting a new national insurance card and enclosing a cheque to cover seven self-employed stamps. He has so far received the following replies, in order: the new cards; a note acknowledging receipt of his letter; a receipt for the cheque; and a note asking the name and number of the person whose card is to be credited with the sum. He has replied, and is expecting quite a lot of correspondence shortly.

When Susan Baker gives her next concert, at the Fairfield Halls on May 3, there will be a new concert among the scores of violins. It was fashioned by a Sicilian prisoner of war held in an African camp during the last war. Baker was given it by an elderly fan who worked in a music shop and who paid £2 for it out of sympathy when the shop manager turned away a woman anxious to sell. She says the instrument is beautifully made, but being all hard Malawi wood does not resonate as well as traditional maple and pine. John Bunyan, Baker reminds me, made a tin fiddle during his imprisonment, and it is still to be seen in Bedford Museum. Naturally Baker has a tin fiddle of her own. It is made of two Spanish olive oil tins and an Australian beer can, carries a seal of purity, and "makes a fine oleaginous sound". PHS

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Don't jump, Denis, don't jump!

During the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya in the 1950s, there was much talk, usually after the ladies had left the room, of an oath taken by those admitted into the inner ranks of the insurgents. The Mau Mau oath, so the story ran, was of such unpalatable and obscene barbarism in what its swearers pledged themselves to do, and was accompanied by acts of such frightful bestiality as part of the ceremony, that it put the initiates beyond the furthest limits of civilization, and left them ready to do any act of darkness required of them thereafter, so entirely dehumanized were they by their participation in the grisly rite. It has often occurred to me since that there are parallels for the Mau Mau oath, even in our comparatively genteel political process, in the form of actions which, once taken, leave the taker unable to find any good reason for refusing any subsequent demand made upon him, however unthinkable it would have been only a short time before.



Labour in turmoil, as seen by Cummings in the Daily Express last week.

I have argued in the past that the Suez affair of 1956 was the Tories' Mau Mau oath; the shameless, unqualified, naked lying on the part of the Government - to Parliament, to the country, to the press, to the United Nations, to the Americans, to Nato, to the troops themselves - severed a tenuous but real link with principle that until then had survived all the exigencies and necessary compromises of politics, and in doing so robbed first Conservatism and then British politics in general (without Eden there could have been no Macmillan, and without Macmillan there would have been no Wilson) of something that has never been subsequently restored, though in recent years Mrs Thatcher has shown some sign of meaning what she says and vice versa.

All of which brings me to Mr Healey. Whenever the election takes place, and on whatever grounds it is fought, he will be the key figure in the Labour campaign. Mr Foot is a burnt-out case, taken seriously by nobody on his own side or the other; Mr Shore's attempts to produce a coherent and realistic economic policy for his party have succeeded only in reinforcing the truth of the well-known computer-programmers' acronym GIGO ("garbage in, garbage out"); Mr Wedgwood Benn is the figure whom the other Labour

leaders will conspire to pretend does not exist; Mr Merlyn Rees needs no such conspiracy, for he doesn't exist, or is it necessary to invent him; Mr Silkin - but I think I had better stop here, lest I should say something we would all regret.

Mr Healey, however, is real, intelligent, skilled, forceful and almost ready. I say almost: "Oh, the little more, and how much it is! And the little less, and what worlds away!" For Mr Healey has a decision before him, and it is no light one. He has to decide whether he is going to take his own Mau Mau oath.

Some say that he has taken it already, that he is forsworn beyond redemption. I think not, despite some ominous evidence; but his decision cannot be put off much longer, or concealed once taken. The nature of the decision he faces is obvious. Is he going to reject his party's policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament, which includes not only giving up our nuclear weapons but expelling our Nato allies from Britain - or is he going to stump the country telling lies? I put it as bluntly as that because there is no third choice for him, wriggle as he may. If Mr Healey says he believes that Britain ought to disarm on her own, he says that which is not true, for he does not believe it, and no amount of

drawing attention to the small print in the draft manifesto (so full of weasel words, incidentally, that it might have been written by Sir Harold Wilson himself) will save him. Mr Healey believes in unilateral disarmament; he believes that unilateral disarmament is not, as CND falsely claims, a step towards that goal, but the negation of it; he knows that the inevitable consequence of Britain's abandonment of nuclear defence is our ultimate withdrawal from Nato, and he believes that we should not withdraw from Nato. In short, he believes that his party's policy is dishonest in conception, wrong in principle and disastrous in effect, and to assert that this is what he believes it is not necessary to hug his pillow; talk; everything he has said and done for 30 years puts it beyond argument.

Now he stands on the cliff edge of his personal doom. Once he jumps, Newton will do the rest; once he begins to say he supports his party's policy of unilateral disarmament, the Mau Mau oath will take irreversible effect, and he will be indistinguishable from Mr Hattersley. Mr Hattersley, after all, is no more in favour of his party's nuclear policy than is Mr Healey, but neither is he in favour of cannibalism, yet he will support both the one and the other without the smallest disturb-

ance to his equanimity if he thinks such action will bring him closer to the attainment of his political ambitions.

And is Mr Healey to step into the same mire, to insist, for the same ignoble reason, that black is white, hot cold, treachery loyalty, surrender resistance, war peace, falsehood truth? I was in the hall at Scarborough when Hugh Gaiskill promised to fight and fight and fight again to reverse his party's disastrous commitment to nuclear surrender, and I watched those who thought like Mr Healey applaud that speech, while Gaiskill's enemies - who were, and are, Mr Healey's enemies and this country's enemies - sat with their arms folded. The policy was reversed, and Mr Healey played his part in its reversal. Nothing in principle has changed since then, save that Britain's commitment to Nato and its policy has become more important, and her abandonment of her commitment has become concomitantly more dangerous.

Mr Healey, of course, has not abandoned that commitment. The question is whether he is going to pretend that he has, whether that is, he is going to cross a river which, for his character as an honest, honourable and patriotic man, will be the Rubicon, but the Styx.

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David Watts, in the first of a series, reports on the rag-tag army fighting communist insurgents in the Philippines

Purging the peasants as if Vietnam had never been

Davao, Mindanao

Torches bobbing in the darkness, four boys walked through the tropical night. From the roadside came a stream of machine gun fire. One was killed immediately. The other three lay wounded.

As a jeep pulled up to help them, the gunman waved the driver away. "We'll take them to hospital", they said. But they never got there. The following day their bodies were found stashed to death after a night in a "safe house" used by the Philippine Constabulary. The boys had been out frog hunting.

Soon after, the agent alleged to have led the killers shot three men in broad daylight in front of a school in the provincial town of Tagum. After representations he was reluctantly arrested, only to be released within two weeks.

Nasario Lasaca was already a convicted murderer when he joined the paramilitary intelligence ranks of the constabulary. He was recruited in the war against the communist New People's Army (NPA), and he is one of the reasons why the Philippines is the only country in Asia where communist insurgents are gaining ground. Lasaca's methods are repeated all over the Philippines. Wherever the communists are active, civilians are "borrowed" or "salvaged", in Filipino terminology by the military. They are never seen alive again. The Government's proclivity for using men like Lasaca, who kill, torture and maim, and then decline to discipline them, is convincing the hard-pressed people of Mindanao that they cannot expect justice from the local military and government. The threat from the NPA seems to have convinced some police and paramilitary units that anything is justified in maintaining law and order and rolling back the insurgents. In a gruelling, rainless summer, the burned red-brown hills of Mindanao, long stripped of timber, typify the exhausting problems of the whole country. The rains will come in the next month or so, but relief from oppressive one-man rule and economic policies which disproportionately benefit the multi-nationals and the Manila elite is nowhere in sight. Falling world prices for its principal exports - coconut oil, sugar, fruit and minerals - over the past few years have left the government on the defensive.



A gun-toting Filipino woman who is a member of the rag-tag anti-communist forces

Mindanao sees a concentration of the effect of Manila's unwillingness to rein in some of its more corrupt elements and its concentration on development of a kind which pays little heed to local needs. Earlier this year, nine battalions of troops were brought in to fight the NPA. Regular units, notably the marines, have earned a good reputation with the local people for correct behaviour. When one marine unit prepared to pull out of a provincial town recently the mayor begged them to remain and burst into tears at the thought of being left to the mercies of the Constabulary and the undisciplined Civilian Home Defence Force, a rag-tag force recruited from local Barrios armed with American M16s.

"The Constabulary is being used to run the country, and is thoroughly corrupt," a priest told me. "They are not innocent of this in Manila. It goes to the highest levels of the government." The people have nowhere to seek redress except the church or the NPA. In the Davao area, representations to the church rarely get top-level attention; the bishops prefer to keep their links with the rich and politically influential. When a priest asked his bishop to take up the case of three young people detained as NPA suspects and tortured for three days, the bishop quickly changed the subject.

"The church has a very high social standing in the Philippines," said the priest. "Church men move at two greatly different levels, at the top end of society and at the very bottom. They have the opportunity to do good, and also to be corrupted." In contrast, the NPA has a reputation for an austere morality and for removing corrupt officials, if only by assassination. A civilian official normally gets at least one warning and the opportunity to mend his ways before the killer squad moves in. Last Monday an execution squad was waiting for the manager of a large banana plantation with a reputation for exploiting his workers. The operation was betrayed and the squad withdrew after an exchange of fire. But it will be back.

The operation was apparently at the instigation of a young NPA official who took a job on the plantation simply to mobilize its workforce. At 28 he is indistinguishable from the other young Filipinos in jeans and T-shirts on the plantation. Only his language and the occasional hardening of his bright, dark eyes hint at the years of guerrilla activity behind him. He says of the plantation manager: "He has been responsible for five 'salvages' since 1980. He is a bad man and he has influence with the military around here. Armed

struggle is the last resort for us, but we use arms only against the manipulators."

Ironically, the NPA man learned fundamental western rights from an American teacher; for seven years from 1971 he was a guerrilla in the hills before taking up political duties. He is engaged and is buying a house with a bank loan, but sees nothing inconsistent in that. "Capitalist communism", as he calls it, "has a little bit from Mao and a little bit from Marx". He insists that the NPA is largely self-sufficient, acquiring most of its weapons from the armed forces, but receiving some financial aid from "friendly nations". The NPA is at the start of a three-year build-up of military pressure in the south.

At any one time there are thought to be about 7,500 guerrillas under arms throughout the country, about 1,300 of them in Mindanao.

Support for them is often through fear. They have to live off the people, even collecting their own taxes, and can offer little, except some hope for the peasants that one day things will get better. The guerrillas seldom last more than five years; then either disease or a bullet gets them. That has not deterred dozens of well-educated university graduates from joining their ranks. In Mindanao, the communists do not have to search for military issues; most are created for them by low wages and government policies which force more and more peasants off their lands in favour of agribusiness interests.

The military tackles the war as though Vietnam had never been. Thousands of peasants have been moved from their farms to "strategic" villages in the hope that this will deprive the NPA of support and protect the people. The villagers hate the military for it. Anyone who does not agree to the transfer is branded as an NPA supporter and his house is burned down.

The farmers, used to plenty of space, now find themselves jammed next to their neighbours, their rudimentary hygiene spreading disease in such a close community. In one hamlet 200 children died of disease in a week. Farmers must walk miles to their plots in the morning and return before the curfew at dusk. In other areas in south-east Mindanao, land covered by the big corporations has recently seen a big increase in military operations. The soldiers are there ostensibly to protect plantations and other investments from the NPA. But to many it looks as though the army is intent on clearing out the people to enable mining or timber companies, under presidential powers, to take over the land. The landless become potential recruits for the NPA. The government persists in trying to tackle fundamental socio-economic problems through military means, and the military, judging by recent operations in the north of the island, is intent on treating the people as guilty of being NPA sympathisers until proved innocent. In one recent sweep through three hamlets, the army so terrorized the population that 200 families fled. Hearts and minds will never be salvaged this way. Tomorrow: The Government's relationship with the Roman Catholic Church.

Gerald Kaufman

Caught in the Act of giving grants

Quite rightly, Sir Donald Kaberry, the chairman of House of Commons Standing Committee D, told me that I was out of order in seeking to pursue a constitutional point while we were debating the sittings motion. This motion simply authorizes the committee to meet at 10.30 am on Tuesdays and Thursdays. However, while MPs were discussing it, we stumbled into a major matter of substance whose implications are much more substantial than the scope of the legislation under consideration.

The Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill is, by any standards, a minor measure. Forty-one lines long and consisting of two clauses, it aims simply at putting right one of the innumerable mistakes to which the Department of the Environment is victim. The Government has launched an urban development grants programme, aimed at assisting local authorities to promote employment in their areas. Embarrassingly, however, the Secretary of State, Mr Tom King, discovered that although there was no doubt about his powers to pay the relevant moneys to the local councils, there was considerable doubt about the legality of the councils passing on that money as grants to businesses.

Accordingly, this little Bill was introduced, as Mr King put it, to "clarify" the situation. In the *Lexicon of King's English* which I shall shortly be issuing for general edification, "clarify" will be defined as: "To seek to put right in a hurry legal provisions which are faulty because they themselves were rushed through Parliament without proper consideration."

Sadly, however, it has done no such thing. In fact, after a week of committee debate, the position, far from being clarified, is more confused than ever. Certainly, relevant grants by local authorities will be lawful if made after the Bill is enacted. The trouble is that councils may have made such grants before the Royal Assent is obtained. Sir George Young, the Under-Secretary, told the committee that "the schemes are proceeding" and that they are safe to do so because "the Bill gives cover to local government expenditure in the financial year 1983-84".

Unfortunately, no Bill can give cover to anything. Only an Act can do that; and this Bill will not become an Act until the middle of next month at earliest. Six weeks of the financial year will have elapsed, in which time the schemes will have proceeded - but without the protection of the indemnifying Act.

When the Under-Secretary was asked what he intended to do about

that problem, he soothingly assured us that, really, nobody needed to worry at all. Even if there was some doubt about the legality of local authorities' grant-making powers during this peacetime period, the Secretary of State could issue a certificate which would remove the ability of the district auditor to pounce.

Have the councils, then, heaved a sigh of relief and agreed that everything is now all right? Far from it. The auditor is not their only problem. If they have been making payments during the period before the Bill becomes law, they are still liable to legal action by a businessman who is not getting a grant and fears that he may be undermined by a grant-aided competitor; and the Secretary of State has no power to issue a certificate preventing such litigation.

So the local authorities, who asked for this Bill because they felt the previous legislation was defective, now find that their legislative legislation, even before it is enacted, may be defective as well. We are benevolent and public-spirited. Opposition, are seeking to put matters right by tabling amendments to the Bill which, by rendering its provisions retrospective, will provide genuine cover to payments made before enactment. The Government, at last having got this new problem into its thick head, is considering now how best to reach without being compelled to admit that it has made an even bigger mess of things than usual.

Incompetence by Environment Secretaries in this government is not, however, the constitutional point which Sir Donald most properly prevented me from discussing on the sittings motion. The issue is much more profound than that. In Standing Committee D we are reminding the Government that, in our democracy, no law can be made by ministers' fiat of their own free will. It is no good the Secretary of State emphatically telling councils that they are secure just because he says they are; they know better. They know their only protection is an Act of Parliament so drafted that it covers every contingency in which they may be at risk.

This may be boring for the Government, even irksome. It is, however, very healthy that a small and unassuming measure such as this can remind ministers that what they say is of no consequence just because they say it. Their words have force only if they are uttered in accordance with statutes endowed with authority by our sovereign Parliament. The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Ardwick.

Charles McKean

Denmark Hill for the salvation line

Straddling the south London railway, Denmark Hill station was a glorious 1866 vintage Tuscan palazzo. As such it was part of British Rail's inconvenient heritage in a part of London where heritage is not the first concern of the inhabitants.

The first concern - after unemployment, blight and lack of housing - lies just across the road from the station, sternly fronted by the commanding statues of General and Mrs Booth frozen in full flight: it is the Salvation Army training headquarters. The second concern is King's College Hospital and the Mansfield, spreading inexorably like a tumour through this part of the metropolis. The third is Nunhead cemetery, a few moments along the line.

In the early 1970s, Denmark Hill station retained considerable vestiges of its former glory. The booking hall was a veritable palace; there was fine ironwork, brickwork, glazed arcades, a good booking office, a stationer's shop, a grand, long-case clock, and some original timber fittings. Littered by lads, British Rail let it go. The clock stopped and ran, vanished; the stationers closed; the timberwork remained unpainted and rotted; some was sawn off; broken windows were sealed with hardboard; rubbish collected on the embankment, and puddles on the platform.

Day by day commuters witnessed the accelerating consequences of neglect. By 1976, the station's condition had reached such a state that it was selected to represent London in the national *Facelift* competition organized by *The Architect* magazine (now defunct). One entry, by Tom Justice, extrapolated from the hill-palace nature of the station, and proposed stucco, a fountain, cypress trees, pedimented station signs, and a painted Sistine-chapel roof beneath the road bridge which passes over the platform - all at least two years before such ideas became accepted as mainstream post modernism (and he only meant it as a *jeu d'esprit*).

Despite considerable public interest, there was no response from British Rail. They had relegated Denmark Hill to eventual replacement by the steel and glass boxes that pass for stations in Maze Hill and Streatham. Indeed, the underlying policy had been clearly stated by the then Southern Region general manager: his contribution to *Railway Stations of the Southern Region*: "the complete reconstruction with modern methods and materials is the only way to get rid of a picture of an outdated form of transport in the public's mind". A godsend for British Rail arrived one night in March 1980 when an arsonist burnt out the roof of the booking hall. Enter British Rail, hastily, with gangs of workmen to make things safe and by doing so demolishing far more than the arsonist, destroying spectacular

carved stonework and patterned brickwork, and the upper parts of the walls. The rump was scaled off, clearly destined for a journey to the goods yard in the sky.

The Camberwell Society, on being told by a BR public relations spokesman that they should instead of complaining, "put their money where their mouths are" to pay for the difference between a modest station and the restoration of the old, promenade the streets collecting money. They opened an appeal which raised £4,000 from local people. Jeremy Bennett, the society's chairman, aided by Jack Jones (former TGWU general secretary) and Terry Jones (former Mony Python) then headed the operation over to the Southwark Environment Trust, which would become the agent in further restoration, together with the cheque for £4,000 duly blessed by Sir John Benjamin.

Enter Sir Peter Parker, with an environmental panel from BR. Perhaps the local initiative could extricate BR, quite literally, from a hole, by taking on responsibility for the station building. Negotiations took a year at the end of which the Southwark Environment Trust had an option of a 40-year lease on the building, a beneficial occupier, and an interesting pattern of financial contributions: £34,000 raised by itself through collections and private charities; £56,000 from the Historic Buildings Council for the restoration of a listed building; £20,000 from GLC and a grant from British Rail to match the total pound for pound (probably still cheaper for BR than the costs of demolition and rebuilding).

The proposed use for the building is a real life pub with beer brewed on the premises. The locals are enthusiastic since the building is being restored with a community use. Most importantly, the fabulous ground work undertaken by the Camberwell Society should make it easier for similar organizations to do the same elsewhere. For once British Rail had grasped the concept of leasing out, its staff proved particularly helpful. On the other hand, not every community is blessed with former trade union general secretaries or Monty Python, so they will have to rely on this case as a precedent.

Unfortunately, not every station building for which British Rail has little affection can be so easily isolated and re-used. On Saturday the Civic Trust presented the Camberwell Society with its *Pride of Place* commendation for their efforts to save the station, at a ceremony - complete with real ale - in the station building two weeks. Bows began the restoration work. It could be the start of a new era for railway heritage. Architecture Correspondent.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FIRMNESS PAYS AT COWLEY

The return of industrial strife to the Cowley factory of British Leyland was taken in many quarters as the most convincing evidence yet that the economy was truly on the mend. Within weeks of the company launching a car with great sales potential, the Maestro, and being for the first time in some years in a position to promise its workers not retrenchment and cutbacks, but production bonuses and secure jobs, 5,000 of that same workforce went on strike and brought the plant to a standstill. Four weeks later the two aspects of the dispute which stand out most are its apparent triviality, and the obvious bitterness and resentment that many of the strikers feel towards BL. Now, with the prospects of a return to work brighter than at any time since the strike began, thanks to a night of hard bargaining between the management and the leaders of the two main unions involved, Mr Terry Duffy of the engineers and Mr Moss Evans of the Transport and General Workers, the question is whether that bitterness will force a continuation of the strike, or whether the proposed settlement will allow more normal industrial relations procedures to reassert themselves. But first, how does the settlement deal with the seemingly trivial issue which provoked the strike - the desire by the management to make all its employees work "bell to bell" and so to abolish the established practice whereby they all clocked

off a few minutes early at the end of each shift? Here the company has gained a victory. It seems to have persuaded the union leaders that it is not going to withdraw its demand, that all its employees must work for the full time for which they are paid. So it should be in a position to secure a further increase in output, which on the company's figures is equivalent to a hundred more cars a week, worth an extra £25 million a year. Moreover, the company can fairly claim to have demonstrated its willingness to stand firm and to face a potentially crippling strike at a time when it would have been all too easy for it to return to the practice of the 1960s, when strikes were simply bought off in order to keep the production lines moving. It has therefore given its answer to many who believed that the determination of management to manage would crumble once the unions reasserted themselves and were no longer cowed by the threat of unemployment. But if this strike at Cowley is a symptom of a much deeper discontent - and this seems to be the case - then dealing with the symptom cannot count as a total victory, unless there is a parallel attack on the basic disease. Here too there appears to have been a change, a concession by management which, though outwardly not significant, is enough of a breakthrough for the union leaders to feel that they

too have some honour for the proposed peace. What management has agreed to is the creation of a joint committee which will examine the state of industrial relations in the plant with the specific purpose of finding out what has gone wrong at the plant. This should be in union eyes at least provide the key for a less autocratic style of management - a shift away from the take it or leave it approach, personified by Sir Michael Edwards, in favour of consultation and agreement. Whether or not this is desirable depends on whether both sides can be trusted. Management must not use it as an excuse for weakness; unions must refrain from being mindlessly obstructive. And it has to be said that the precedents on both sides have not always been encouraging. That said, it is surely in the interests of both sides to try to move forward along this path so that the resolution of this conflict does not merely fertilize the seeds of the next one. Management seems to understand this, as indeed do the trade union leaders. They still have to persuade the shop stewards and the strikers themselves. But if the shop floor does indeed want job security coupled with a greater degree of harmony than existed before, then the settlement holds out that promise - provided both sides are prepared to work at it. On that basis the men should accept the settlement, and they probably will.

SOUTHERN EUROPE TURNS PALE PINK

April 25 in Lisbon: the day of the red carnations, when the young officers of the Armed Forces Movement overthrew the half-century-old dictatorship, opening the way to independence for Portugal's African colonies and to democracy for Portugal itself. How long ago that seems. Today is in fact the ninth anniversary and the Portuguese are voting again, but the novelty and excitement of it have long since worn off. Democracy is not mainly to blame for economic troubles which Portugal shares with the rest of the world. But elected governments have not been notably successful in managing those troubles. The expected victory of Dr Mario Soares's Socialist party in today's poll will not, if it is confirmed, be a sign of renewed confidence in proposals for social betterment through democratic change. The electorate will be calling back to power a man and a party who have failed before (in 1976-78), for little better reason than that things have now got even worse under their opponents. The Democratic Alliance, in power since 1979, has been steadily disintegrating since the tragic death of its leader, Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, in the air crash of December 4, 1980. Its

situation has been compared to that of Spain's Centre Democratic Union which collapsed last year while still in office, and was kept alive on a kind of political respirator just long enough for Señor González's Socialists to win the election. Both were governments of the centre-right which had responded well enough to the political requirements of a particular moment in their country's history, but possessed neither a coherent ideology nor an organized base in the country. Both lost all cohesion and credibility once separated from their founder-leader (in the Spanish case Señor Adolfo Suárez who was forced to resign in 1981). There are differences, though. In Spain the UCD had governed continuously since the first post-Franco elections. The Socialists were a new, untried force, still carrying with them a great many hopes for change even though they were careful to campaign on a very moderate programme. Also, Spain's weighted system of proportional representation made it relatively easy for them to win an overall parliamentary majority. Dr Soares in Portugal has little hope of achieving that, and has said that even if he did he would prefer not to govern alone. His electoral platform consists almost entirely of warn-

ings about the gravity of the country's economic position and the years of austerity that lie ahead. The most probable outcome seems to be a centre coalition led by the Socialists and joined as junior partner by the Social Democrats, the leading party in the outgoing Government. But the Social Democrats are in such a disarray that it may take them a month or more to decide whether to join such a coalition and, if so, under what leader. The election, in short, may well solve very little. The same is true of the early general election which the Italian Socialists seem intent on forcing in their country, despite the opposition of their own elder statesman, President Pertini. Their leader, Signor Bettino Craxi, has pronounced a death sentence on the Government of Signor Fanfani, which is less than five months old, without saying clearly either what is wrong with it or with what kind of government he would like to replace it. He hopes, evidently, to benefit from the tide that has brought gains to Socialist parties throughout Southern Europe - ironically at a time when the French Socialist Government, which started the trend, is already floundering in grave economic difficulties.

A BLEAK ANNIVERSARY

Soviet plans to enforce "celebration" parades in Kabul on Wednesday to mark the revolution five years ago which installed a pro-Soviet Marxist regime are threatened by Afghan insurgents. The occupation forces in Afghanistan have again been reinforced and are now striking at insurgent positions in regions around Herat in the north-west. Heavy fighting is also reported near the Afghan-Soviet frontier, and earlier this month three guerrilla factions, formerly bitter rivals unable to cooperate, joined forces to ambush a Soviet military convoy. The cost to the USSR in casualties and resources is growing. But despite the involvement of the United Nations Organization in the quest for a political solution, there is no indication that Mr Andropov wishes to reverse the policy of his predecessor. For all the opprobrium of world public opinion, the USSR now has troops only a few hundred miles from the Indian Ocean, and is in a strong position to influence the course of events in neighbouring Iran and Pakistan at a time of internal crisis. Five years of leftist and Marxist-Leninist rule might have brought some progress to backward Afghanistan. The coup d'état which overthrew President Daud on April 27, 1978 installed a coalition government opposed to "feudalism". It banned forced

marriages - and any marriage of a girl not yet sixteen. The crushing debts of the poorest peasants were cancelled, and usury was abolished. Much-needed agrarian reforms were promised. Within months the Khalq party ousted its Parcham rivals and took sole control. Attempts at progressive reforms continued, with women gaining full legal rights, for example. But trying to implement agrarian reform by crude restrictions on individual land holdings showed a complete lack of understanding for the complexities of Afghan peasant farming. The population was further alienated from the regime by the thousands of Soviet "advisers" in Afghanistan, with their colonialist attitudes and determination to install the same Soviet "civilization" enforced in the 1920s in the neighbouring Muslim lands of the USSR. The "white man's burden" was an acceptable attitude for many enlightened people in the last century, but even then the Russian Empire was not an attractive example of imperialism. The present Soviet version would be particularly repugnant in a devout Muslim country, even if it were not being imposed by force of arms. The thousands of casualties inflicted during operations against the insurgents and in atrocities against village populations, have instilled in Afghans a hostility against the USSR which will live for

generations even after the fighting stops. The Soviet invasion of December 1979 certainly ensured that the Kabul regime would remain an obedient Soviet puppet. But it could not put an end to the vicious factional strife among the Afghan Marxist-Leninists, and it certainly guaranteed that in the minds of most Afghans the regime was damned as the mouthpiece of a hated alien invader. Material progress for the population is clearly impossible while Moscow continues with its colonialist war. Suggestions that a change of policy would follow when Mr Andropov succeeded Brezhnev have proved premature. There has been a tendency in the West to exaggerate "indications" such as the increased reporting in the generally reticent Soviet press of casualties suffered by Soviet troops in battle with the insurgents. In fact some of the cases recently given prominence in Moscow newspapers were actually the same "heroic deaths" reported months before for propaganda reasons in the local Soviet press. The governments of the West and the non-aligned countries must redouble their efforts to persuade the Soviet leaders that much more is to be gained by withdrawing their forces than by reinforcing them. No doubt Mr Malolom Rifkind will be stressing this message on behalf of Britain in Moscow today at the beginning of his official visit.

Motive for attending Prague conference

From the Chairman of the National Peace Council  
Sir, Your leader, "The peace of Prague" (April 21), was unworthy and a confirmation that disagreement on important issues has given way to enmity of spirit which vitiates mutual understanding and conciliation. I do not refer to your remarks on the World Peace Council but to those directed at "people concerned with day to day management of the CND", one of our member organizations. To assume malign intent or manipulative wizardry is somewhat presumptuous (although bandwagon-jumping is not unknown) sent by those whose own political preferences do not encompass an urgent or constructive approach to disarmament issues. A phenomenon like CND might be expected to provoke curiosity and sober analysis rather than damnation but even quite reputable critics, such as the Bow Group, have failed to see the openness of the peace movement to get hold of the real facts, or who credible opinion should be based. For anyone who knows people like Joan Ruddock or Bruce Kent, or who has witnessed the dedicated energy of their colleagues, the insinuations and attacks on their integrity are incomprehensible and deeply disillusioning. They serve a popular and growing movement which is not susceptible to manipulation or anything resembling the discipline with the political parties. The peace movement is not interested in "one-sided disarmament". It is interested in initiatives which would start the disarmament process moving after 35 years of fruitless multilateral negotiations. Joan Ruddock surely has a point when she criticizes the Government's record. Certainly international tension and conflict has not noticeably diminished and armaments have increased in both ombers and sophistication throughout the world without cease since 1950. Had we been invited we would have given serious consideration to sending an observer to Prague as we did to the World Peace Council's conference in Warsaw in 1977. This would have been in the context of having a more vigorous presence at the European Nuclear Disarmament conference in Berlin, next month which has drawn vitriolic condemnation from the Soviet Peace Committee. This body, like so many commentators here, has failed to comprehend the nature of the non-aligned and independent peace movement and its concern for harassed counterparts in Eastern Europe. But if politicians from opposing parties have to collaborate to make our system work, and if governments with diametrically opposed philosophies striving towards military superiority can still maintain diplomatic links and jointly run international agencies, who is to suggest

that it is improper or worse for non-governmental organizations to seek contact with and information from the peoples and institutions who share our common interest in averting nuclear war? Peace is too important to be left to only governments. Official peace committees and the World Peace Council being what they are, those who go to Prague should be capable of distinguishing between government-inspired messages and the fruits of dialogue with real people. There are also some harsh truths which need transmission. Not to try would be irresponsible. Yours faithfully, TONY SMYTHE, Chairman, National Peace Council, 29 Great James Street, WC1E April 22.

From Mr Roy Whitney, MP for Wycombe (Conservative)  
Sir, Bruce Kent is quick to protest (April 22) that the issue of CND's attendance at the World Peace Council's forthcoming jamboree in Prague is not quite as simple as it was made out to be in your leading article of April 21. I fear it is Mr Kent's own approach which is dangerously simplistic. He justifies cooperation with Moscow's "peace" apparatus on the grounds that CND supports organisations disliked by the Russians. So what? He himself presumably supports the Roman Catholic Church and parliamentary democracy, both disliked in Moscow. Hence his special value on a communist platform decked out with every non-communist banner that Moscow can muster. Even if Mr Kent cannot understand what a scoop his presence in Prague will represent for the WPC, I am sure it was a point fully appreciated by the hard left which now has such a significant presence within the mysterious inner councils of CND. Certainly Mr Kent is right to emphasize that we must continue to try to communicate with the Soviets but he and his colleagues should understand that the World Peace Council is an instrument of one-way propaganda rather than two-way communication. Together with a group of parliamentary colleagues, I attempted yesterday to communicate with the Soviet delegation now in London to participate in the Anglo-Soviet round table discussions. The very hard line taken by Academician Tikhivinski and his team would surely have convinced all but the most starry-eyed or purblind CND supporter that peace can only be preserved by serious and responsible negotiation rather than by participation in Soviet propaganda fests and one-sided Western disarmament. Sincerely, RAY WHITNEY, House of Commons, April 22.

From Lord Cockfield  
Sir, I to the House of Commons on March 30 Mr Dennis Canavan, MP, sought to introduce a Bill to prevent any takeover of Anderson Strathclyde plc by Charter Consolidated. In the course of his speech he suggested in the clearest terms that my public denial that I had abused my position as a member of the Cabinet and of the Government by dealing in the shares of a company which was seeking to take over Anderson Strathclyde was untrue. I need not emphasize the gravity of this allegation. It is without a scintilla of justification. The facts are that on November 6, 1974, four and a half years before I became a minister and seven and a half years before I became Secretary of State, I added to my small portfolio of Stock Exchange holdings 2,500 shares in Charter Consolidated. I have retained these shares in unchanged beneficial ownership since that date and retain them still. On April 6, 1982, I was appointed Secretary of State for Trade. On

Tempting myth of party manifestos

From Lord Alport  
Sir, As all political parties are in the process of producing their manifestos for the next election, it is an appropriate moment to try to dispose of the myth of the manifesto. The manifesto of any party is at best a statement of its aspirations in the event of its being returned to power and at worst an attempt to fool most of the people most of the time. It is not a commitment to any detailed policies, nor does it entitle a future government to carry out every item in its manifesto regardless of current public opinion of the changing character of the national interest. No party - and least of all a party in opposition - can foresee the practicalities of power for a year, let alone five years, ahead. The myth of the manifesto was given some credence - strangely enough - by the late Lord Salisbury's doctrine that the Conservative majority in the House of Lords would not oppose in principle any legislation coming to it from a Labour government with a majority in the House of Commons, provided that the measure had been embodied in its election manifesto. I suspect that Lord Salisbury was

more concerned for the continuation of a second Chamber in the British Parliament than he was with constitutional proprieties. When the electors of this country vote at an election they do so, not because they necessarily agree with or have even read all the small print of the party manifestos, but because in their judgment the time has come either to get rid of the present government or to give it a few more years of power. Those who give a party a majority at an election - the so-called floating voters - are influenced by the previous government's record, the personalities of the various parties, both national and local, and an instinct as to where the public and their private interests lie. It would be a pity if the late Lord Salisbury's brilliant essay to constitutional - pragmatism were thought to justify successive governments in giving effect to every detail in their election manifestos. After all, we know that there is always a temptation to try to fool some of the people some of the time. Yours faithfully, ALPORT, House of Lords, April 19.

Minister and shares

From Lord Cockfield  
Sir, I to the House of Commons on March 30 Mr Dennis Canavan, MP, sought to introduce a Bill to prevent any takeover of Anderson Strathclyde plc by Charter Consolidated. In the course of his speech he suggested in the clearest terms that my public denial that I had abused my position as a member of the Cabinet and of the Government by dealing in the shares of a company which was seeking to take over Anderson Strathclyde was untrue. I need not emphasize the gravity of this allegation. It is without a scintilla of justification. The facts are that on November 6, 1974, four and a half years before I became a minister and seven and a half years before I became Secretary of State, I added to my small portfolio of Stock Exchange holdings 2,500 shares in Charter Consolidated. I have retained these shares in unchanged beneficial ownership since that date and retain them still. On April 6, 1982, I was appointed Secretary of State for Trade. On

April 9, 1982, I requested my bankers to arrange the transfer of all the shares I owned into their name. The transfer was duly carried out and all my shares are now held in the bank's name. So far as the Charter Consolidated affair was concerned, I decided that even though my small shareholding represented only 0.0025 per cent of Charter Consolidated (ridiculously referred to by Mr Canavan as my "vested interest") I should take no part in the decision on the reference and I have played no part in it. I have either been consulted or expressed any view about any official decision relating to it. Mr Canavan apparently observed that the entry in the company's register relating to the shares in my own name had been closed. He failed to note that the same shares were held in uninterrupted ownership by a nominee so that there had in fact been no dealings of any kind with my shares on my behalf. Yours faithfully, COCKFIELD, House of Lords, April 21.

Aid to Third World

From the Director of Voluntary Service Overseas  
Sir, We were interested to read Professor Bauer's and Yamey's views on aid and development published in Monday's issue of The Times last week (April 11). Their assertions that "aid cannot significantly promote Third World development nor relieve poverty" will surprise the villagers of Abora Patoako in Ghana, who have increased their own food supplies through initially using the skills of a VSO agriculturalist; and the Eritrean refugees who have requested training by a VSO mobile building unit so that they can construct their own schools and health centres in the South Sudan; and the Nepali weavers who are expanding their markets and increasing their sales with the assistance of VSO volunteer, Pam McLaughlin; and the many millions of other people

throughout the Third World who are increasing their own self-reliance and capacity for self determination with technical cooperation from western development agencies. Western aid has been an indispensable part of the means through which the people of the Abora cooperative, the Showal building unit, Dhankuta village industries and many more community initiatives throughout the Third World have achieved some economic and social progress for themselves. And because these projects exist, others of the poorer people in many parts of the world have some hope for a better future. Aid is effective if channelled in the right direction. The people of Abora, and Showal, and Dhankuta will tell the learned professors so. Yours faithfully, FRANK JUDD, Director, Voluntary Service Overseas, 9 Belgrave Square, SW1, April 15.

Endangered species?

From Mr Christopher Ward  
Sir, As Fleet Street is never at its most accurate when reporting its own affairs, I would be obliged if I could correct errors in various reports about my recent departure from the Daily Express.

In camera

From Mr H. Justin Evans  
Sir, In 1957, with a colleague, I gave evidence to a select committee of the House of Commons as a representative of a national voluntary body. I am aghast at the suggestion that television cameras might have been allowed admission to the proceedings.

I was not dismissed. I would still be editor today if I had accepted Lord Matthews's proposal to appoint Sir Larry Lamb as editor-in-chief. Lord Matthews envisaged a successful partnership between Sir Larry and myself. I saw the appointment as an unacceptable erosion of the editor's authority, a recipe for internal anarchy and a dangerous precedent for all editors. I was not willing to stay on and edit in those circumstances and consequently Sir Larry was appointed editor instead of editor-in-chief.

Their presence would have radically altered the whole atmosphere of the session at which questions were answered freely and frankly without any inhibiting factor, such as would have been provided by the presence of cameras. As the whole of the oral evidence was published verbatim in the committee's report, it is difficult to see what public interest would have been served by the measure proposed yesterday in the House of Commons. Yours faithfully, H. JUSTIN EVANS, Globe House, Church Street, Shropshire, April 14.

Trade with Japan

From Mr James Y. Bowler  
Sir, In dealing with Japan, British interests differ greatly from those of other EEC members. Primarily, this arises because Britain's "comparative advantage" lies in "invisibles", whilst that of Germany and the other members lies in manufactures. Strong "invisible" exports from Britain to Japan result in an overall surplus on current account year after year - in 1981 nearly \$2bn. Other leading Commonwealth countries, though for different reasons, also run surpluses with Japan - Canada nearly three quarters of a billion dollars in 1981 and Australia/New Zealand a similar sum. In contrast, the rest of the EEC runs heavy deficits - in particular, Germany, which Bundesbank figures showed had a current account deficit with Japan in 1981 of \$53bn. The EEC Commission stance here in Tokyo is to emphasize visible trade deficits (arguing for Japanese export restraints, higher prices in Europe and increased penetration for manufactures into Japan) and completely ignore "invisibles". Correspondingly, one can observe a major campaign by German exporting companies in Japan - everywhere one now sees BMWs, Mercedes and VWs - and German wine is available in all "off licences". German exports to Japan increased dramatically during 1982. One result of this is that German-Japanese industrial links are being greatly strengthened; witness the rapidly increasing direct investment by Japanese companies in Germany and the dramatic fall in the proportion of Japanese-EEC investment coming to Britain - down to only 12 per cent in 1982. Another result is that Japan will take steps to reduce "invisible" exports, perhaps by deliberately "assisting" shipping and insurance, etc. Britain must state her own requirements - independently in Tokyo. The Japanese are perfectly willing to oblige (as they did in limiting car shipments) and "bar-

Sotheby's 'synergy'

From Mr Michael Valley  
Sir, When Geraldine Norman described (April 15) Sotheby's use of the term "synergy" to explain the perceived lack of understanding in the proposal by Mr Cogan and Mr Swid, she quoted Webster's definition: "combined action or operation (as of muscles or nerves)". Perhaps your correspondent underestimates Sotheby's mastery of translucent jargon which, she suggests, may be distorting communication between the parties. Professor H. Igor Ansoff, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, used the word "synergy" to describe "an effect which can produce a combined return on the firm's resources greater than the sum of its parts - frequently referred to as 2+2 = 4" (Corporate Strategy, Pitman, 1981 p75) and accepted usage by, for example, John Argenti and D. E. Huse. This is, therefore, apposite in relation to a takeover, merger or developing a new product. Sotheby's, in alleging an absence of synergy, may be giving faint praise. Yours etc, MICHAEL VALLEY, 2 Prospect Place, Holly Walk, Hampstead Old Village, NW3.

Thieves abroad

From Frau Reinhard Marks  
Sir, A note of warning should be sounded not only to Britons planning to visit Seville (fetter, April 16) but also to diplomats having to live in London. The town seems infested with thieves, who prey on foreigners. On April 9, when I returned from a visit to the local library in the afternoon, thieves had visited our small, fully furnished, fully serviced flat in London, SW1. The doors were locked as I had left them and there seemed to be complete knowledge of where to find things. All my jewellery, was stolen, my money, my diplomatic passport, my bank cheques and savings book, my luggage keys, my alarm clock, crocodile handbag, cassette recorder

with all cassettes, radio, wedding ring and my husband's silver Parker pen. He dined a sauna that fateful afternoon. Nothing was searched or gone through! Having been round the world over the past 27 years I had to come to the freest, most civilized country in the world to have this revolting and deeply hurtful experience. Feeling absolutely frightened and insecure my stay in London, to which I had looked forward with great joy and expectation, has been spoiled. The police, just like the police in Seville, seem powerless to control and stop the thieves which are round and about London town. Sincerely, CORONA MARKS, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgrave Square, SW1, April 7.

Trade with Japan

From Mr James Y. Bowler  
Sir, In dealing with Japan, British interests differ greatly from those of other EEC members. Primarily, this arises because Britain's "comparative advantage" lies in "invisibles", whilst that of Germany and the other members lies in manufactures. Strong "invisible" exports from Britain to Japan result in an overall surplus on current account year after year - in 1981 nearly \$2bn. Other leading Commonwealth countries, though for different reasons, also run surpluses with Japan - Canada nearly three quarters of a billion dollars in 1981 and Australia/New Zealand a similar sum. In contrast, the rest of the EEC runs heavy deficits - in particular, Germany, which Bundesbank figures showed had a current account deficit with Japan in 1981 of \$53bn. The EEC Commission stance here in Tokyo is to emphasize visible trade deficits (arguing for Japanese export restraints, higher prices in Europe and increased penetration for manufactures into Japan) and completely ignore "invisibles". Correspondingly, one can observe a major campaign by German exporting companies in Japan - everywhere one now sees BMWs, Mercedes and VWs - and German wine is available in all "off licences". German exports to Japan increased dramatically during 1982. One result of this is that German-Japanese industrial links are being greatly strengthened; witness the rapidly increasing direct investment by Japanese companies in Germany and the dramatic fall in the proportion of Japanese-EEC investment coming to Britain - down to only 12 per cent in 1982. Another result is that Japan will take steps to reduce "invisible" exports, perhaps by deliberately "assisting" shipping and insurance, etc. Britain must state her own requirements - independently in Tokyo. The Japanese are perfectly willing to oblige (as they did in limiting car shipments) and "bar-

gaining weight" by the EEC is laughably irrelevant. For British ministers to leave such trade negotiations in the hands of the EEC, resulting in wrong policy decisions (for example over video cassette recorders) suggests a disinterest in British interests bordering on negligence. Yours faithfully, JAMES Y. BOWLER, Faculty of Commerce, 15-45 Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108, Japan, April 8. From the Director of the Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute  
Sir, Mr Norman MacLeod's letter (March 16) on the United Kingdom's invisibles surplus with Japan reminds me that the British side has never seen eye to eye with the Japanese on this subject. This institute tried in vain for years to secure British figures to set against those produced annually by the Bank of Japan, so we always published the Japanese version and the British went by default. Eventually, the United Kingdom side talked of "differences in the ways Japan and the United Kingdom collect and assess their statistics" and gave figures falling far short of the Japanese estimates; and now Mr MacLeod says Japan's method "greatly exaggerates the surplus". But the Bank of Japan's details - like Britain's, I presume, and other nations' - are compiled in accordance with the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Manual. The British Committee on Invisible Exports, in surveying world invisible trade, seems perfectly happy to quote IMF sources in relation to Japan and Britain. I do hope Japanese experts won't start calling British figures "greatly exaggerated" or "misleading". Yours faithfully, REGINALD CUDLIFF, Director, Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute, 342/6 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, WC2, April 7.



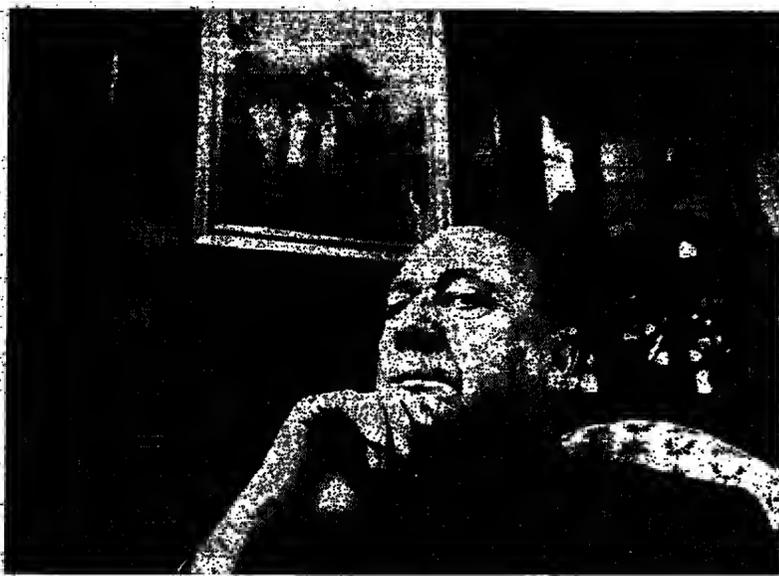
THE ARTS

Donald Pleasence, long the odd man out among our leading actors, tomorrow appears as Dr Johnson in BBC1's controversial *The Falklands Factor*. Interview by Bryan Appleyard

The personification of uncommonness

Donald Pleasence gazed into the pale spring light of Albermarle Street, a hint of madness in his eyes. Suddenly the bald head swivelled clockwise-like in response to the movement of a waiter in a far corner of the room. The poor minion scuttled away. Most of this did not happen. It should have done but it did not. Pleasence in the flesh is not at all sinister, displays very few signs of madness and only swivels at the request of the photographer. Indeed he is evidently a little impatient with the very word "sinister". "I'm a kind of lovable figure really. I'm loved by middle-aged women. They're my fans. When men stop me in the street for my autograph it's always for their wives, who must be about 50."

But, whether he likes it or not, the latter half of Pleasence's career has been marked by sinister roles, odd characters and, failing that, people under pressure to the point of madness. Nothing could have more completely made the point than the television ads for Pills - "the odd lager". It was not ever thus. In the late Fifties he was everybody's idea of the common man, a role he played month after month in the live television dramas of the time. Happily he recalls those interminable travelling salesmen and the days when directors used to cry "Let's get Pleasence for the ordinary hoker!" But even as he hankers after the commonplace he exposes his anarchic streak: "Actors have much more control in live television. Millions of people watching and you can do anything. I used to have this fantasy that I would go home in the middle of a play and turn on my set to watch my next entrance - I knew that nobody was going to come on." He unleashes his wheezy chuckle, his most characteristic sound apart from the sudden, unnerving swoop into a whisper which punctuates his conversation.



Pleasence: "I'm a kind of lovable figure really. I'm loved by middle-aged women. They're my fans..."

But, after the dramas, came the television series *Armchair Mystery Theatre* of which he was host and occasional star. The public attached the name to the face and the face to an air of mystery, to a sense that something rather strange was going on. But it could not simply have been the effect of casting. At the age of 18 Pleasence left his first job as a bookkeeping clerk at Swinton Station in Yorkshire - "my parents had influence". He told the station master he was off to become an actor. Finding this very odd the railway company sent in a high-powered auditor to discover if he had been selling bogus first-class tickets and was attempting to abscond with the proceeds. The label "odd" was struck on early.

Labelled or not, he is now eminently bankable property. Stage parts appear to be available whenever he wants them and he travels continually to play in a steady flow of films. Now he is in Mexico working on *Frankenstein's Great Aunt Tilly*. "I only make odd films, that's the point. If I made interesting films then I would appear in interesting films. But the fact is that only horror movies are made at the moment. This at least is a funny horror film and I'm quite looking forward to it." With a little prompting he drifts into a happy reminiscence about *Cul-de-sac*, the Roman Polanski film in which he portrays a nice guy driven mad by his wife and friends. "I was watching a couple of films I'd rented from the video shop round the corner, and I thought films have got so complicated. They're all shot like commercials - your nose, your glasses and so on. And I thought how wonderful to see a film like *Cul-de-sac*. The essence of that film is what

you read into it, not what the director puts into it by way of fancy cutting. It was a straightforward film in the sense that it could have happened - like *Waiting for Godot*. The weirdest things are those which bear a resemblance to the truth." *The Falklands Factor* - Don Shaw's play to be shown on BBC 1 tomorrow - bears a very close resemblance to one truth and a slightly more distant similarity to another. The first is the invasion of the Falklands by the Spanish in 1770 and the second is the invasion by the Argentines in 1982. The BBC is running it as a *Play for Today*, the first historical drama to appear in the slot. Pleasence plays Dr Samuel Johnson, who was persuaded by the Prime Minister, Lord North, to write a pamphlet against war with Spain.

Johnson at the time was struggling with poverty and the fear of madness, not to mention a vigorous hatred of the pro-war writer Junius, the scribe Who Supported Our Boys. "I think it's very important to remember that when Johnson was doing the pamphlet on the Falklands he thought himself to be on the verge of insanity. It was a genuine fear so far as I can tell from the books I've read..." - he swoops into the whisper "...but how do you know about history? He didn't have any money, never had any money, just worried all the time about what was his place in the world and whether he'd made a terrible mistake." Pleasence's thoughts on the great Doctor have produced a performance which is startlingly at odds with the

Television Ill-starred scenario

James Galway's *Music in Time* is the title of a good popular introduction to music published jointly by Mitchell Beazley and Channel 4. On the cover, in smaller type, it says "written by William Mann". In coffee-table television spin-offs the real author counts for less than the star who lends his glittering name.

*Music in Time* the series (Channel 4) is a big international co-production for which Mann acts as "music consultant". Someone else contributes a "scenario", and Galway pops out like a jack-in-the-box to add what the enthusiast calls his "fascious enthusiasm" to the proceedings. Yesterday, while the cameras ranged over choristers, candles, carvings, crucifixes and more choristers (the scenario?), Galway piped up with little remarks designed to prove that medieval music is not really frightening at all. One wished he would either pipe down, or else get his own pipe out and play it. The musical juxtapositions were indeed interesting but what this eye-glazing programme desperately needed was some of that genuinely infectious enthusiasm which Mann brings to the book. But that, alas, would not have been permitted by the scenario. I have not yet caught up with Jane Glover's *Orchestra*, which BBC1 are running at roughly the same time, but I have not missed a minute of BBC2's *Masterclasses*. The pedal markings Beethoven wrote are not there for nothing. Whoever ignores them is committing a crime", said the guru apropos a notable trouble-spot in the "Tempest" Sonata. "If you feel something you shouldn't interfere by knowing it." The tuneless growl and almost spastic facial expressions with which he accompanies his own playing somehow reinforce the impression that he is right in there among the mysteries. In *Wise Man* and the *Wheel* (Channel 4) James Bellini delivered a new blow to the portly person of Richard Attenborough by suggesting that his emaciated hero was not so much a revolutionary as a misguided Victorian eccentric. The programme, which dwelt at length among the dispossessed poor, based its simple but devastating case on the fact that Gandhi's most enduring legacy has been a cruelly efficient system of capitalist exploitation. The textile workers of Bombay have been on strike for over a year, and have even been joined by the police in demonstrating for higher wages. Violence, said Bellini with pugnacious glee, was now a real possibility. Undercredited and overlong, this programme was none the less a timely reply to all those Oscars. When even *Radio Times* pokes fun at the Eurovision Song Contest (BBC1) it behoves the rest of us to fall silent. "Vivrez!" sang the French contestant, heaving over his keyboard. "Vivrez! Encore un réveil ivre!" "Do re me fa so la ti do!" sang the Norwegians, determined not to rest on the laurels they had won two years previously by scoring zero points. The surprise was that the winner, a torch singer from Luxembourg, really could sing. Terry Wogan officiated with his customary blend of derision and reverence. The opening edition of *The Late Clive James* (Channel 4) was, as Dennis Hacket observed last week, duff beyond belief. Nice to see that the rotund maestro has now pulled his finger out: Saturday's show was well up to standard.

Dance Oasis of sensitivity

Contemporary Ballets Paris Opéra/Théâtre de la Ville

The big hit with most of the public in the *Soirée de Ballets Contemporains* at the Paris Opéra was Armitage's *Au Bord du précipice* about the destruction of a pop-star musician through adulation, sex and drugs. Across town at the Théâtre de la Ville, Karole Armitage has been astonishing audiences of the Opéra Ballet's Experimental Group (GRGOP) not only by the violent energy of her dancing but by the rock-concert volume of her music.

worn with a huge cloak or strands of scarlet ribbon trailing behind. After the opening, he is scarcely ever alone. Fans, pushers and a host of other attendants flock the stage. The music, a mixture of modern styles in a recording ("As falls Wichita, so falls Wichita Falls") by Pat Metheny and Lyle Mays, is restless, with an edgy pulse, but there is something *déjà vu* about the whole piece, its evocation of the Sordid Sixties rather empty and obvious. The energy and glaucoma of the dancers explains the popular enthusiasm, especially for Patrick Dupond, infinitely knowing and blatant as He (Charles Jude; in another cast, lacks confidence in his own hip-wriggling), and Eric Vu-An as the rising star who eclipses him in the hectic finale - definitely a name to watch.

Karole Armitage puts her high-voltage energy to a far more contemporary purpose both in *Massacre on MacDougal Street*, which she staged for a French cast, and in *The Last Gone Dance*, for herself and Michael Clark as guests on one of the GRGOP programmes. Compared with her pieces, the contributions by the group's own choreographers (Jacques Garnier, Maguy Marin, Ulysses Dove and Carolyn Carlson in the two shows I saw) are insipid, often starting with a good concept, but not backing it with enough movement invention to hold the interest. The title *Massacre on MacDougal Street* hints at a respect for Balanchine - Armitage used to dance his ballets in Geneva before coming via Merce Cunningham to her present independent style. Her other pieces at the Théâtre de la Ville even used elements of rather formal *pas de deux* partnering at times, although always with a new angle, and there is nothing formal about the relationship between her and Clark, which is displayed as fiercely aggressive.

Dressed by Charles Atlas in outrageous mixtures of colour, shape and pattern, with frequent changes of clothes, footwear and even wigs, Armitage and her dancers in both works convey the sort of self-contained disregard and assurance one sees in many of today's young people. The contained quality of it is important in the result: what everyone notices in Armitage's choreography is its forcefulness, but that makes its effect partly by contrast with a cool, wary stillness, especially in her own performances. *Massacre* is danced to recorded music of Rhys Chatham, with whom she worked in her *Drastic Classicism*. For *The Last Gone Dance* Armitage has the composer David Linton on stage, playing a gleaming collection of percussion in duet with pre-recorded tapes. Although the idiom is entirely different, the relationship of musician and two dancers is as intense as in *Novelle Lune* at the Opéra.

Perhaps somebody should try putting the two works in tandem on one programme. Although outwardly contrasted, they have a lot in common, chiefly the serious use of a scrupulously polished technique to accomplish something new that develops rather than disintegrates tradition. Novelty alone, like patriotism, is not enough; amid a rush of novelties, Armitage and de Groat offer something more.

John Percival

RPO/Mennhin Festival Hall

The "Sold Out" sign was up on Friday night when the RPO's President and Associate Conductor (not to be confused with any of the five other conductors who at present hold titles with this orchestra) made a rare appearance. The name of Yehudi Mennhin draws the crowds whether he is doing what he does best or whether he is conducting. I am not such a spoilsport as to suggest that any concert which involves his musicianship could be less than an exalted experience, and in fact his account of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony was a warm-hearted, enjoyable one. The RPO's leader did much of the work, translating Mennhin's affectionate gestures into directions which the orchestra could follow. If the conductor never quite seemed

sure whether he was beating in two or four or just encouraging with a generally circular motion, he at least set apt speeds and only a couple of times pulled them about too much; he provided a humane, gentle approach to the work within which the orchestra's competent playing could flourish. It follows that this was an entirely unexploratory reading: I still live in hope of a first movement which bounces off the strings and a storm sequence in which cellos and basses can be heard. The first half included Mozart's Concerto for flute and harp, with Jean-Pierre Rampal and Marisa Robles - the former effervescent, but giving little attention to niceties of intonation (his main flute entry was wildly off-pitch), the latter nervous but determined in her constant figuration. In each movement the soloists paused to include a little confection of

Concerts

their own (the cadenzas certainly had nothing to do with Mozart): Miss Robles's cadential whooshes drew delighted gasps from the appreciative house, and even Mr Mennhin seemed quite surprised as he headed for the downbeat.

Nicholas Kenyon

Songmakers' Almanac Wigmore Hall

I saw only one red rose on Saturday for Shakespeare and St George: "Let us garlands bring" was the generous response from the Songmakers' Almanac in one of their most enriching entertainments. The obvious, in the form of a superfluity of sounds and sweet airs, was avoided, as was, generally speaking, the coy and

Anthony Masters

on Jeffery Kissoon's Pompeius, who approaches a parody of old-school Old Vic acting. He is also horribly moving in Anthony's first despair: "The land hides me, I tend no more upon 't, it is ashamed to bear me." But the topmost peaks elude him, as they do (just) with Barry Stanton's Enochabur, however well his tough desecrated manner tells in the more terse, natural exchanges. Noble profile notwithstanding, Miss Parfitt's grace is firmly European and, so far from reaching for the olive make-up, she takes to a loose gown and sandals more naturally than Glenda Jackson, in unhappier circumstances, ever could. Some lovers of the play may miss the dusky Eastern promise and think it necessary that depends on taste.



Keith Baxter's old warrior, with Jeffery Kissoon

Chicago SO/Solti Carnegie Hall, New York

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Sir Georg Solti gave a concert performance of Wagner's *Rheingold* in Carnegie Hall following three performances in Chicago. For those lucky enough to have tickets for the Bayreuth *Ring* cycle this summer, the evening was a piquant foretaste. For others in the audience, it had to be the whole Wagnerian meal. How much has the Solti conception of the score developed, since the landmark Decca recording of 1959 and his earlier concert performance, in 1971, with the Chicago orchestra? In truth, not that much. The driving energy of his earlier readings has been toned down and broadened - the scenes with Fricka are taken much more deliberately - and there is a greater sense of orchestral texture and colour: appropriately, given this first-class ensemble (complete down to six horns). The slower, expressive portions were less arresting than the big moments, because Solti's sense of phrase cannot bear the weight of the tempos he chose. Yet those big moments have, if anything, been made even more vivid. The entrance of the giants, the decent to and ascent from Jan deCastant's Erdä - the most expressive and beautifully phrased Erdä in my memory, investing that short scene with a poignant majesty it should but rarely does possess.

Rock An honesty which pierces romance

Joni Mitchell Wembley Arena

Joni sings most affectingly to her friends: Betsy, Sharon, Carol. Her observations have the musing, informal tone of letters and conversation, studded with the surprising details which have always lent her songs their special, precise resonance, such as the recent reflection on her friends' children: "We look like our mothers did now/When we were those kids' age". She has an electric guitar now (a fat-bodied single-cutaway jazz model, to which she has adapted her folkly finger style with typical originality) and a Halliwood-slick four-piece backing band. Still, though, the prevailing thrust is of an honesty which consistently pierces and brings down romance on the wing: she wants to be a wild thing, running fast and free, but she is increasingly willing to admit without self-pity to the banal frailties which to some extent bobble every life, be it ever so grand. Saturday evening's concert followed the path of her most recent album by revelling in the

Rock An honesty which pierces romance

Joni Mitchell Wembley Arena

injection of rock 'n' roll beneath the complicated surfaces of her song structures: her guitarist, Michael Landau, provided raging post-Hendrix power chords and solos in "You Dream Flat Tires" and "Wild Things Run Fast". Russell Ferrante (keyboards), Larry Klein (bass guitar) and Vince Colaiuta (drums) sewed up a variety of glistening backdrops, taking their cue from her trademark swaying strum and allowing her voice to range freely through its wonderful variety of timbre. "Towards the interval, she shuffled the deck. "God Must Be a Boogie Man" from the unsuccessful *Mingus* album, swung on finger-snapping bass and wire brushes on the snare drum; the early "He Played Real Good for Free", still a moving song, was accompanied only by her own piano; "Big Yellow Taxi", in which she rather endearingly muddled up the words, was done folk-clash style, alone with her guitar; and she sat at the dulcimer for "A Case of You". The big set pieces, one in each half, were taken from the underappreciated *Hegira*: first "Song to Sharon", in which her sustained intensity took the whole concert up a gear or two;

Rock An honesty which pierces romance

Joni Mitchell Wembley Arena

later "Refuge of the Roads", interpolates snatches of "Unchained Melody", brought us back to hushed introspection with the kind of emotional combination-punch she devises better than anyone.



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Richard Williams

Richard Williams

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings End, May 6. Contango Day, May 9. Settlement Day, May 16.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies. The top 1000 UK companies with financial details. Includes list of companies like British Airways, British Telecom, etc.

DOUGLAS CONSTRUCTION - the way ahead 021-356 4388

Main stock market table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Gross Div, etc. Includes sections for BRITISH FUNDS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, and COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

ICI expected to make £100m for quarter. The week ahead. ECONOMIC VIEW. Little hope for base rate cut. Includes analysis of ICI's performance, economic outlook, and interest rate expectations.

RUBBER, TEA, MISCELLANEOUS. Additional market data for various commodities and other stocks.

مذاهب من راحل

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**STOCK EXCHANGES**

FT Index: 688  
FT 100: 81.24  
FT All Share: 436.04  
Bargains: 25,782  
Trading Mail USM Index: 182.7

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Average, 8,593.12  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index, 1,006.53  
New York: Dow Jones Average, 1,196.30

(Friday's close).

**CURRENCIES**

**LONDON**  
Sterling \$1.5455  
Index 83.2  
DM 3.7875  
FF 11.3450  
Yen 366.25  
**DOLLAR**  
Index 122.4  
DM 2.4475  
Gold \$437.50

**NEW YORK**  
Gold \$438  
Sterling \$1.5480  
(Friday's close).

**INTEREST RATES**

**Domestic rates:**  
Base rate 10  
3 month interbank 10½-10¾  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
3 month dollar 9¼-9½  
3 month DM 5¼-5½  
3 month FF 13¼-13½

**ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Finance Scheme**  
Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

**BOARD MEETINGS**

**TODAY - Interims:** S Lyles, Finals: Boddock International, A Caird, Hammerson Property Investment and Development Corporation, Hoskins & Horton, I & J Hyman, Mita Corporation (AMJ), Patocron Group, Renown Incorporated, Simon Engineering, United Friendly Insurance, Wicks, Biscoe, Wincote Property Investments.  
**TOMORROW - Interims:** Dunton Group, Energy Capital, New Australia Investments, Safeguard Industrial Investments, Plastic Discount, EIS Group, English National Investment Company, Flight Refuelling, John Menzies, Pedang Semang Rubber, S Pearson & Son, Rush & Tompkins, H C Sneyd, Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ternac, Turiff Corporation.

**WEDNESDAY - Interims:** British Assets Trust, London Provincial Shop Centres, North British Properties, Union Carbide Corporation (1st qtr), Finals: BSG International, Carpets International, De Vere Hotels, Lillishall Co, Marlborough Property Holdings, James Neil, Shiloh, Telephone Rentals, Thomson T-Line Caravans.

**THURSDAY - Interims:** Audio Fidelity, Hawkins & Tison, Hoover (qtr), ICI (1st qtr), Pochin's, Samuel Properties, S Simpson, Finals: Aero Noodles Group, Blue Circle Industries, Boosey & Hawkes, Davies & Newman, Dowd Bros Holdings, Farrell Electronics, Francis Industries, John Lang, Office & Electronic Machines, Slanright Holdings, Wharfedale, Wira & Plastic Products, Yule Catto & Co.  
**FRIDAY - Finals:** Henry Boot & Sons, Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Clayton, Sons & Co (Holdings), ICI, Hopkins & Sons, Liberty Group, Long & Hamby, Pentland Industries, Sunlight Service Group.

**Sinclair may go public**

Sinclair Research and Acorn Computers could both go public this year on the back of staggering growth in the home computer market, according to stockbrokers. Henderson Crosthwaite. The market has grown from nothing to £90m in two years and the brokers expect home computer sales to grow at 50 per cent compound until 1985 even though the United Kingdom now has more computers per head than any other nation. However, competition and lower costs will trim growth in the value of these sales to around 33 per cent a year.

**PROFITS DOUBLE:** Pergamon Press, Mr Robert Maxwell's private company which owns 78 per cent of British Printing and Communications Corporation, reported more than doubled profits from £14.4m to £29.5m last year. Excluding EPCC, Pergamon improved from £3.7m to £9.7m, helped by a £2.2m turnaround to profits of £1.6m on dealings in government stocks.

**OPTIMISTIC VIEW:** Lord Aldington, chairman of Sun Alliance and London Insurance Group, says the insurance industry's trading prospects in many of its markets continue to be unsatisfactory. However, in the annual report today, he says there are a few signs that more sensible and responsible views are prevailing in falling rates of inflation and in reinsurance markets.

**Sterling 'may rise to \$1.70 this year'**

By Our Financial Staff

An early Conservative election victory would give a big boost to sterling and the pound could rise to \$1.70 against the dollar in the second half of this year, according to James Capel, stockbroker.

However, sterling is likely to be subject to bouts of nervousness until the election, the stockbroker says in the latest edition of his *International Bond and Currency Review*. Its prospects greater stability in the oil market after August and the dollar to be generally weaker later in the year. On this basis, sterling could strengthen to \$1.60 and up to \$1.70 if the Government is elected.

Apart from uncertainties over the election, the months ahead are likely to be nervous. James Capel says the present Opec pricing structure could come under threat up to August because of seasonally weak demand. A \$25 a barrel oil price is possible and this could push sterling down to between \$1.40 and \$1.45.

Thereafter rising inventories and recovery in the world economy should help to underpin the oil market and sterling could rise against a weakening dollar. But its effective exchange rate could still weaken because the traditional hard currencies will benefit more from the dollar's decline, James Capel says.

The brokers are cautious about prospects for British interest rates. They say short-term United States rates are likely to remain stable for a couple of months but a firm pound could still allow another half-point cut in bank base rates to 9.5 per cent before the end of next month.

Capel expects only a slow world recovery by historical standards, with output rising by 3 per cent on average and inflation by about 5 per cent in the main industrialized countries.

Further evidence of recovery in Britain is expected from the Confederation of British Industry, which publishes its April Trends Survey this week. The results are expected to show more companies reporting bigger order books and greater optimism over rising output.

**Hammer in \$600,000 salary deal**

By Jonathan Davis

Dr Armand Hammer, the American oil magnate and art collector who made his first million more than 50 years ago, has demonstrated yet again that he has no intention of giving up the gentle art of earning money.

Although he is only one month short of his 83rd birthday, the good doctor has signed a remarkable employment agreement with his company, Occidental Petroleum, that will guarantee him work and a salary of at least \$600,000 (£390,000) a year until February 1989, when he will be in his 91st year.

After 1989, the agreement will be renewable automatically every year, unless either the company or the then nonagenarian Dr Hammer gives six-month notice that it is time to end the working partnership.

Hammer: the gentle art of earning money.

If he retires, Dr Hammer will still be entitled to a salary equivalent to half his previous year's income until he dies. It will be index-linked to changes in the Consumer Price Index, but only a characteristic touch this - if the index goes up, not if it falls.

Dr Hammer has been chairman and chief executive officer of Occidental since 1957, when he bought into the sleepy \$34,000 Californian oil company as a means, so the story goes, of earning some tax write-offs in his retirement by drilling a few dry holes.

This play, as is now well known, proved a spectacular flop, when Occidental discovered oil not only in California, but subsequently also in large quantities in Libya and the North Sea.

**Network extension too costly**  
**Midland halts plans for separate personal and company services**

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Midland Bank has called to halt its ambitious branch network reorganization, aimed at dividing up the market between personal and corporate customers. The high cost of implementing the strategy has forced a rethink, and plans to extend the reorganization nationwide have been put on ice.

The bank's decision marks an important policy change which could have a significant bearing on how the other big banks decide to adapt their costly branch networks to meet future needs.

Midland has been one of the pioneers among the big clearers in moving towards market segmentation and satellite branching in the United Kingdom.

It set up a corporate finance division in 1973 to deal with its biggest corporate customers and since 1973 has been establishing area offices which cater for the needs of business and are surrounded by satellite branches devoted to personal customers.

So far 55 area offices have been established. They handle corporate business for 430 service branches, or about a fifth of the bank's branch network.

Although a few more area offices may be set up on a very selective basis two more will be opened in London this year - the expense involved has deterred Midland from going ahead further except in the big regional centres where cus-

tomers require a high degree of financial sophistication. Some smaller businesses have also taken against the system and it has taken time for the area offices to justify their cost in terms of attracting new business. There is no intention of putting the policy into reverse, however, and the existing area offices are counted a success.

The other big banks have all been experimenting with similar changes to their branch structure, although on a much smaller scale. Barclays has set up a large branch in Milton Keynes, with a team of experts handling corporate work in the Luton area for about 70 branches and has several other experimental corporate branches.

It is also undertaking a major survey of its branch network before deciding how far to continue down this route.

National Westminster also has a pilot scheme, started in Plymouth in 1980 and now extended to several other big towns such as Bradford and Southend, involving a large branch headed by a chief manager which puts the emphasis on corporate business, leaving surrounding branches free to deal with personal customers. Lloyds is also dipping its toe in the water with a similar experiment after abandoning an earlier satellite banking trial 10 years ago.

The huge costs of running the branch network, and the problem of meeting the different needs of corporate and personal customers, lie behind the moves.

**Societies back joint cash-point**

Building societies have voted overwhelmingly in favour of a shared cash-dispenser network for customers in a questionnaire from the Building Societies Association and the system could go ahead this year. However, no decision has been taken on whether the societies should set up their own network or join forces with other financial institutions such as the banks.

**City Comment**  
**Unwanted financial bloodletting**

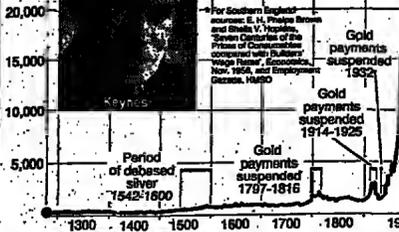
It was inevitable at some stage that attempts by the banks to sort out international debt problems with the minimum fuss would make them look a soft touch and lead to charges that responsible western countries are simply bailing out irresponsible developing nations that are their own worst enemies.

Would a little bit of financial blood in the streets not concentrate the minds of governments and financiers alike? Six American economists with access to the right ears in Washington have now come out into the open on this. In an article in today's *Journal of Economic Affairs*, they argue that such bail-outs merely benefit "both creditors and debtors at the expense of the ordinary citizen".

They say there is no justification for lending more to countries such as Poland and Mexico "without a clear understanding that a debtor nation's policy, if pernicious, will be substantially changed." Otherwise, the banks should hit the bullet.

This is a silly idea. To start with, it is wholly ideological. More important, proponents of private enterprise, who effectively prevented international agreement on recycling and left it to the banks, cannot now complain if the banks work according to what they see as their interests.

**Whose fault was inflation?**



Prices over seven centuries. For Southern England, the price of wheat in 1300 was 100. By 1800, it had risen to 1000. Gold payments suspended 1816, 1925. Period of depressed silver 1752-1800.

**Price of Keynes**

By Graham Seargeant

You can prove all sort of things with statistics, and they are even more convincing as charts. Hence, Mr Peter Smith, a Southampton University lecturer, regarding a long-run price chart in the latest *Journal of Economic Affairs* (top) shows "more startlingly than could words, the inflationary effects of Keynes' economic thought".

Over seven centuries, prices in Southern England apparently rose by 29,309 per cent. No less than 95.9 per cent of the entire inflation has taken place since 1936, the year in which John Maynard Keynes published the *General Theory*.

That is interesting to know. But such charts always exaggerate the importance of later periods. If the chart had been drawn to end in the 1820s or 1920s, we might have concluded that respectively, Napoleon or Mr Frimley, the assassin of Sarajevoo, were responsible for most of history's inflation.

Alternatively, Mrs Thatcher could be to blame. In an adjoining article, Mr Ronald Halstead, managing director of the Beecham group, attacks Mrs Thatcher for failing to control prices.

He praises the Government for bringing "a breath of competitive fresh air to the whole private sector". As a result, private sector inflation has fallen much lower than the retail price index might indicate. "As an employer of the public sector, however, the Government has been a failure". "Physician heal thyself" Mr Halstead concludes.

**Slough confident of further profits rise**

By Our Financial Staff

The book value of Slough's of Slough Estates, says he is "confident that we will be reporting a further advance in profit" for 1983. The company's annual report, published this morning, shows that profits rose from £19.4m to £16.1m last year even though it was a year of recession in all the countries in which the specialist industrial estates group operates. And its vacant rate in the predominant United Kingdom business rose from 6.7 per cent to 9.6 per cent.

This reflects "a generally, but hopefully temporary, weaker demand for industrial and commercial premises, reduced rental growth and an upward movement in investment yields," Mr Mobbs says. It leaves the company's asset value unchanged at 175p per share.

Product development and exports by the electronics industry could benefit a great deal from a public procurement policy, the Government has been told by the National Economic Development Council. A NEDC working party headed by Sir Henry Chilver, published the *Policy for United Kingdom Electronics Industry* in April last year. It has now brought its report up to date and once more emphasized that the Government had a crucial role to play. It concluded: "The public sector as a whole probably accounts for half the United Kingdom business of United Kingdom companies and procurement practices can have a significant impact on product development strategies and on exports. Fuller and more-extended implementation of the Government's stated policy on procurement is therefore urgent and vital".

**£35m bid for Key Markets**

By Our Financial Staff

An important force in supermarket retailing may be created this week if Safeway, the American stores chain, seals the purchase of Key Markets, a subsidiary of Fitch Lovell.

Reports at the weekend said that agreement had been reached in principle for Safeway to pay around £35m for the 10 Key Markets stores. This would produce a combined group with more than 200 units and annual sales of more than £800m.

Last year, Safeway produced profits of £17m on sales of £500m. Key Markets stores lost money. Although the combined group would still be small compared to, say, Sainsbury, it could be a significant force if Safeway were to raise Key Markets to its level of profitability.

The proposed sale could meet opposition from Linford, the food chain which has in limbo an £82m bid for the entire Fitch Lovell chain. The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has been considering the implications of such a deal. The Commission's report is believed to have gone to Lord Cockfield, Secretary of State for Trade, last week and his decision on whether to accept its recommendations will probably come before the end of next month.

Should Linford be allowed to proceed with a bid, then it might well object to the proposed sale, though its scope for effective resistance might be limited.

**US stake in Minet leads to review**

By Andrew Cornelius

The ruling council of the Lloyd's insurance market is planning to investigate the question of ownership of Lloyd's brokers by insurance companies at a meeting to be held next month.

It follows the disclosure that a US insurance group has acquired a near 25 per cent stake in Minet Holdings, the British insurance broking firm.

Sir Peter Green, the chairman of Lloyd's, wrote to Mr Ray Pettit, chairman of Minet, earlier this week to give a warning that Minet may not be allowed to place business within the Lloyd's market if St Paul Companies, the US group, increases its stake in Minet beyond 25 per cent.

Minet had sought advice on the matter from Lloyd's after St Paul announced that it had increased its holding in Minet from 19.97 per cent to 24.96 per cent. Sir Peter said in his letter that the question of ownership of Lloyd's brokers has been reviewed on several occasions. He said that the position had not changed since he advised Mr John Wallock, the former chairman of Minet,

**Fierce haggling over export credits likely**

By Our Banking Correspondent

European governments are to press for a semi-automatic system to help set minimum interest rates on finance for big export contracts. The move will be made at this week's meeting in Paris of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

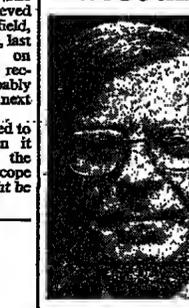
Negotiations start today on changes to the export credit consensus - the gentlemen's agreement between the big industrial countries concerning the level of subsidized interest rates on export credits.

At present, rates range from 10 per cent on export credits for poor, importing countries to 12.4 per cent for rich countries. However, since these rates were set, world interest rates have fallen about 2 per cent, cutting the element of official subsidy.

Fierce haggling is expected among OECD countries on how much consensus rates should be altered to reflect the fall. However, five European countries, including Britain, have become disgruntled with the annual battle over the consensus and are likely to oppose any change - unless a semi-automatic system is agreed.

The British Treasury, which spent a record £587m in 1981-2 subsidizing export credits through the Export Credits Guarantee Department would also like subsidies eliminated eventually. However, Britain is likely to push this week for a compromise reduction of 1 per cent for poor and intermediate countries and ½ per cent for rich countries.

**Move to simplify accounts**



Joel Barnett: difficult to read.

The Association of Certified Accountants is launching a high-level research project on central government accounting to consider if the mass of financial information can be presented in a form that more people, including MPs, might understand.

Mr Joel Barnett, former chief secretary to the Treasury and head of the research project steering group, said that "financial information presented by central government now is so obscure that it is difficult to know what is happening".

At the moment, central government spending plans are detailed through the supply estimates and the result reported in the various appropriation accounts.

Mr Barnett, who is now chairman of the Commons Public Accounts Committee, said: "The documents are bulky and very difficult to read so that parliamentary control of the way public expenditure is planned and monitored is inhibited. As a result, public debate about government expenditure is not as well informed as it ought to be and parliamentary control is weakened".

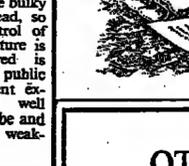
**After all is said and done**

When the affairs of business are over and the last resolution has been made, then is the time to reflect upon a time well spent at the Inn on the Park. It goes without saying that the Inn on the Park is one of London's more elegant meeting places. As a business arena, however, this internationally celebrated hotel at the corner of Hyde Park boasts facilities second to none.

The superbly appointed suites lend themselves to any function, whatever the matter in hand, whatever the numbers involved. Our famous Ballroom has been entirely redesigned - even more of an elegant showpiece now - and any gathering may be held there in a style that is nothing short of magnificent.

Whilst on the subject of magnificence, there's the superb cuisine. And the impeccable service. Our business clientele can expect only the very highest standards - what else from a hotel whose restaurants are acknowledged to be the finest in London?

It must be said that a business meeting at the Inn on the Park will never be a run of the mill affair. And if it must be said, say it at the Inn on the Park. To find out more, simply call our Banqueting Manager, David Petrie on 01-499 0888.



**OTTOMAN BANK**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with Article 29 of the Statutes, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on FRIDAY, the 27th MAY 1983, in THE QUEEN'S ROOM, THE BALTIC EXCHANGE, 14-20 ST. MARY AXE, EC3A 8BU, at 11 a.m. to receive a Report from the Committee with the Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1982; to propose a Dividend; and to elect Members of the Committee.

By Article 27 of the Statutes the General Meeting is composed of holders, whether in person or by proxy or both together, of at least thirty shares, who, to be entitled to take part in the Meeting, must deposit their shares and, as may be necessary, their proxies at the Head Office of the Company in Istanbul or at any of the branches, or in London at Dunster House, 3rd Floor, Mincing Lane, EC3R 7DN or in Paris at 7 rue Meyerbeer, 75009, at least ten days before the date fixed for the Meeting.

The Report of the Committee and the Accounts which will be presented to the General Meeting are available to the Shareholders at the Head Office in Istanbul and at the offices in London and Paris.

T. R. STEPHENS  
Secretary to the Committee  
25th April 1983

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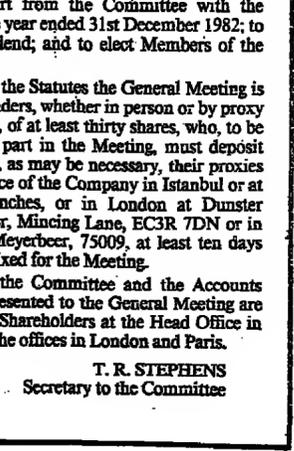
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**NEDC reaffirms call for public procurement policy**

**Blueprint to boost electronics**



Chilver maintained was still the key to revitalizing the British electronics, which last year he concluded was in relative decline. He said: "A continuation of current trends would imply a further decline in the United Kingdom share of the world market and an equivalent loss of trade, profit and job opportunities".

In another report from the NEDC published two weeks ago, Sir Iwan Maddock accused defence chiefs of wasting technological innovation and not passing the benefits on to the civil market and also called for a procurement policy. The report, *Civil Exploitation of Defence Technology* concluded: "There may be some who are content to see the UK become a technological colony of large offshore companies who will determine what products are made and where and when and how high or low the national standard of living should be."

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Hopping on to capital springboard

During his three-year spell in the hot seat at Hygena, the kitchen furniture group, Mr Bill Rooney saw profits grow from £7m to £23m.

puts the group on a prospective earnings multiple of 22.3, yielding 4.1 per cent on the forecast dividend of 3.0p. At this level, the group is capitalised at £11m making it one of the top dozen companies quoted on the USM.

Spring Ram was formed three years ago and manufactures kitchen and bathroom equipment. It already accounts for 15 per cent of acrylic bath sales, which totalled £34,000 units last year.

Mr Rooney says: "The group has not made a profit forecast for the current year, but says an "encouraging start" has been made. A figure of £1.5m at the pre-tax level would seem well within the group's capabilities. "There are over 12 million private households in this country and we only require a small slice of it to see the profits come rolling in", Mr Rooney added.

Simon & Coates last week finally released details of their placing of £27,000 shares at 94p in the electronic equipment rental group. At this level the entire group is valued at £3.2m. The group comes to market on a prospective fully taxed ratio of 25.4 times earnings, yielding 3 per cent on the forecast 2p dividend.

Unlisted Securities

Table with columns: Capitalisation, Company, Price, Change, Gross Div, Div Yield, P/E. Lists various unlisted securities like A & G Security, Acas Jewell, Aerospace Bus, etc.

Eurobond prices

Table with columns: Country, Maturity, Price, Yield, Premium. Lists Eurobond prices for various countries and maturities.

McKechnie Brothers

The steady improvement in our results derives from a significantly better performance in the U.K. due to our policy of continued investment in new plant and an increasing awareness of the importance of productivity amongst our employees.

Table with columns: Half-year ended, Year ended, 1983, 1982. Shows interim results for 1983 and 1982, including sales, profit, and dividends.

Notes - (1) Interim dividend of 2.00p (1982 2.00p) per Ordinary Share making a gross equivalent of 2.85714p (1982 2.85714p).

McKechnie Brothers plc ALDRIDGE, WALSALL WS9 8DS

1982 results of Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale plc for the year ended 31st December

Table with columns: Profit after tax, Total dividend, Shareholders' funds, Capital resources, Total assets. Shows 1982 results for Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale plc.

"Despite the conditions prevailing throughout 1982, the results reflect a year of achievement. The Group is soundly positioned both in capital and capability to take advantage of any upturn."

For a copy of the 1982 Report and Accounts please write to the Secretary

Offices in Birmingham, Manchester, Newbury and Edinburgh. And in Bahrain, Bogota, Bremen, Brussels, Chicago, Fribourg, Geneva, Gothenburg, Guernsey, Hoog Koog, Isle of Man, Jersey, Los Angeles, Madrid, Melbourne, New York, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo.

Kleinwort Benson 20 Fenchurch Street London EC3P 3DB The International Merchant Bank

Base Lending Rates

Table with columns: Bank, Rate. Lists base lending rates for various banks like ABN Bank, Barclays, BCCI, etc.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Table with columns: Stock, Price, Yield. Lists fixed-interest stocks like Abbey, BCC, BCCI, etc.

UNSECURED LOANS

Table with columns: Lender, Rate. Lists unsecured loan rates for various lenders like Allied Ly, BCCI, etc.

COVERTIBLE LOANS

Table with columns: Lender, Rate. Lists convertible loan rates for various lenders like BCCI, etc.

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American notebook

Stock prices boom as Wall St waits for bumper profits

Wall Street has been going from record to record, pointing to a strong economic recovery. Last week's report of a rise in real gross national product at an annual rate of 3.1 per cent in the first quarter sharply underestimates the upward trend in non-farm activity.



Feldstein: call to reduce budget deficit

Friday night, the Federal Reserve announced M1 had fallen \$3,100m in the week to April 13 - a far bigger decline than anyone predicted. As a result of this drop, M1 is back to below where it was in the week of March 9. The fact that there has been no growth in money since early March will help to restore confidence in the financial markets and facilitate a drop in interest rates.

Mr Martin Feldstein, the chairman of the council of economic advisers, drew attention to the connection between these high real interest rates, the strong dollar and the federal government budget deficit in a speech in Chicago in which he concluded: "The only appropriate way to reduce our structural deficit in international trade is by reducing the budget deficit that is the basic cause. If the budget deficit is reduced, the real long-term interest rate will fall and this will reduce the pressure that keeps the dollar so high."

1982, before the recent money boom gained any significant momentum. The bank concluded: "Since November, although M1 has continued to grow at about a 15 per cent rate, short-term rates have remained relatively stable."

Even so, the dollar may not weaken by as much as would seem justified by the weakness of the US trade balance. This is because the high level of US real interest rates provides a powerful attraction to international capital.

New centre for US

By Baron Phillips Construction and property group Taylor Woodrow plans to develop a new complex called the World Trade Centre at Tampa, Florida, through its American subsidiary at a cost of about \$55m (£35.2m).

Granville & Co. Limited

Table with columns: Capitalisation, Company, Change, Price, Yield, P/E. Lists various securities held by Granville & Co. Limited.

Record profits mark strong Legal & General performance. The Legal & General Group once again moved forward powerfully in 1982. Group profits increased by a very satisfactory 19% a strong performance in a still beleaguered world economy.



FOOTBALL: ENGLAND MUST REPLACE THE IRREPLACEABLE

Hobson's choice again as one Robson puts a strain on the other

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Bobby Robson is assured of completing his first year as England's manager without ever having been able to assemble his strongest side. In his six international so far the equivalent of almost three teams of representatives have been unavailable and over the weekend he learnt that his squad for the important European Championship tie against Hungary on Wednesday are again depleted.

The czar faces the wrath of the serfs

By Simon O'Hagan

Away from the dreaming spires and mellow charm of the quadrangles, Oxford is a bustling, bewildered city. To go there on Saturday was almost to intrude on a private grief. A week already tainted by events at Cowley was soured still further by scenes of impassioned protest and in some cases violent protest over the impending closure of Oxford United Football Club.

Anfield, where Canaries dare

By Tom German

Liverpool were so much on the character they could not manage a shot until the second half. They seemed to want time to make up their minds and Norwich, unimpressed by eight minutes, decided to take their run to a club record of nine when in no mood to permit it.

A change of man A change of mind A change of luck

Table with 4 columns: Division, Team, Goals, Points. Includes First division, Second division, Third division, Fourth division, Scottish premier division, Scottish first division, Scottish second division, and Northern League.



Hazell gets just ahead of Leeds new boy Ritchie

London clubs on different tracks

By Stuart Jones

The distance between Queens Park Rangers, Fulham and Chelsea covers 10 stops on the underground map, and 37 points in the second division table. The three West London clubs all went their separate ways on Saturday, yet they could find themselves standing on three different platforms next season.

As champagne corks ricocheted around the dressing rooms to celebrate an own goal by Leeds' Hart, a sobering note was introduced two floors above. Jim Gregory, the chairman, responsible for lifting Rangers into relative prosperity, said he was retiring at the end of the season.

Facing relegation begs a question of style

By Vince Wright

Only a few weeks ago Luton were in the position that Swansea occupy now. But their manager, David Pleat, refused to panic. Luton's defence is the worst in the first division - a fact which made Swansea's cat and mouse tactics all the more puzzling.

United are the new favourites

Dundee United, who on Saturday took a 2-1 victory over Aberdeen in the premier division for the first time this season by beating Kilmarnock 4-0 at Tannadice, are now favourites to become Scottish champions.

GOLF: BRITONS HOME AND DRY IN MADRID OPEN

Lyle splashes out to settle his score with Ballesteros

From John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent, Madrid

It was a day fit for neither man nor beast, and certainly not for professional golfers trying to earn an honest crust but, whatever the conditions, what can you do when the King is present (the real King, I mean, not Severiano Ballesteros) and Ballesteros himself is striving to retain his Madrid Open golf championship?

Miss Connachan's stroke of luck

Eight strokes clear of the field with eight holes to play, Jane Connachan eventually won the Helen Stoltz Trophy by a single shot from Day's best player, Lewine Maier.

Bobbing: Thorburn with near tautological champagne

Cliff Thorburn, who made the first maximum 147 break in the world championships on Saturday night, said he was "in shock".

Gritty stuff from Davis

Steve Davis scraped into the last eight of the world professional championships sponsored by Embassy in Sheffield on Saturday night, beating Dennis Taylor 13-11.

Leeward Islands are facing innings defeat

Basseterre, St Kitts (Reuter) - The Leeward Islands cricket team were facing an innings defeat when they took lunch on the third day of their four-day match against the Indian tourists yesterday.

Rugby League Hull are given a fright

Although Leeds were the only side to pull off a shock win in yesterday's Premiership ties, the favourites and champions Hull were given a severe fright by Oldham before winning 24-21.

Today's fixtures

Table listing today's fixtures for Football, Rugby League, and Rugby Union, including teams and kick-off times.

Advertisement for Silverstone, featuring a photo of a driver and text about the race and Silverstone's involvement.







University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following six lectureships funded under the U.G.C. "New Blood" scheme. Applicants should normally be under 35 years of age. The posts are available from 1st October 1983.

Architecture - Energy in buildings (Post Ref. 1)

The appointee will join a small, multi-disciplinary team whose current research interest is in the efficient energy use of buildings. A background in engineering, mathematics or physics would be desirable, with substantial computing experience. Ideally in the field of simulation studies. A knowledge of Building/Architecture would be an advantage, but is not an essential requirement.

Civil Engineering - Hydraulic Engineering (Post Ref. 2)

Preference will be given to Civil Engineering graduates with special interest in hydrology, particularly in groundwater resources development, and/or in turbulence and momentum transfer in open channel flow.

Dermatology - Skin Biochemistry (Post Ref. 3)

This field of work will be molecular biochemical mechanisms underlying the action of hormones in the skin and the variation in expression of the effects in different clones of skin cells. The post is suitable for a scientist trained in the techniques of molecular biology and the successful candidate will be expected to set up and run an independent laboratory as well as working in collaboration with skin physiologists in the department.

Geography - Human Geography (Post Ref. 4)

The appointment will be in the Department of Geography but associated with the Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies, an S.R.C. designated Research Centre, which is attached to the Department. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research on the impact of developments in information technology, this should be relevant to the programme of work on urban and regional change being undertaken in the Centre. Candidates should outline previous research experience and suggest possible future work in the specified area.

Geology - Economic Geology (Post Ref. 5)

The appointment will be made in the field of economic geology, with special reference to the relationship between the genesis of sulphide ores and the evolution of carbonaceous matter within the sedimentary record. Experience in ore petrology, geochemistry and sediment diagenesis would be relevant.

Virology - (Post Ref. 6)

The vacancy is for a Ph.D., or equivalent, with experience of the techniques of nucleic acid analysis to complement existing work on the viruses associated with infantile diarrhoea and respiratory syncytial (RS) virus in investigating their structure and strain differences. The work is likely to include the use of monoclonal antibodies and, later, cloning selected pieces of nucleic acid into bacteriophage.

Salary will be on Lecturers' scale: £5,375 - £13,505 per annum (under review), according to age, qualifications and experience. Further particulars, quoting the post reference, may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar (FR), The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU. Applications (3 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be received not later than 31st May 1983.

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY

"New Blood" and Information Technology Lectureships

Applications are invited for the following Lectureships available from 1 October 1983 under the UGC's New Blood Scheme. The roles of these appointments will be to contribute substantially to research and to do some teaching in the areas indicated.

**New Blood Lecturer in Mathematics** (Numerical Analysis) Applicants for this post in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics should have research interests in the numerical solution of partial differential equations, particularly non-linear equations, and their application in continuum mechanics.

**New Blood Lecturer in Non-Metallic Materials** (Plastic composite processing technology) Applicants for this post in the Department of Non-Metallic Materials should have previous research experience in the microstructure characterisation or the processing of thermoplastic composites.

**Information Technology Lecturer in Electrical Engineering and Electronics** (VLSI Design) Applicants should have experience in the design of digital systems, preferably Computer Aided. A knowledge of current trends and ideas for applications of such in design would be welcome.

In accordance with UGC guidelines, the age limit for "new blood" appointments is 35, but in exceptional cases an appointment of a particularly well-qualified candidate over the age limit may be made. Salaries will be on the Lecturers' scale: £5,375 - £13,505 per annum (under review), but it is not likely that an initial salary of more than £11,105 per annum will be offered (for new blood posts) according to age, qualifications and experience. A London Allowance of £1,168 per annum is also payable. Applicants are required to contribute to the University's "Supernumerary Scheme". Application form and further details from the Personnel Secretary, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 3PH, or telephone Uxbridge 37188 extension 49. Closing date: 27 May 1983.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA Lectureships

Applications are invited for the following three vacancies in the Faculty of Arts. Applicants should preferably be not more than 35. The research area for each post is shown in brackets.

**LECTURER IN MODERN FRENCH HISTORY** (Late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century). **LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS** (The Use of Probabilistic Methods). **LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY** (The effect of high rates of unemployment on social life).

The appointments, which will date from October 1, 1983, will be made at the appropriate point within the Lecturers' scale £5,375-£13,505 per annum together with USS/USDP benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which office they should be returned by Friday, May 20, 1983.

University of Southampton DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for a one-year post of Temporary Lecturer in Politics. Candidates should have expertise in the field of Political Philosophy, ability to help with teaching in other areas of political study will be an advantage.

Salary scale £5,375 to £13,505 (£13,505 per annum (under review)). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from D. A. S. Copland, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH to whom applications (2 copies) should be sent not later than 18/4/7.

**Department of Physics "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP** Applications are invited for a "New Blood" Lectureship in Physics. The post, which is one of the "new blood" appointments funded by the University Grants Committee, is available from 1 October 1983. Applicants should preferably be good in Physics or a related subject and a higher degree in Physics or a related subject in Laser Physics, Laser Spectroscopy or Non-linear Optics. Salary scale £5,375 to £13,505 (£13,505 per annum (under review)). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, The City University, Northampton Square, London, EC3N 3NH. Closing date for applications: Monday 16th May 1983. These details reference QV8/279/1.

**University of Exeter Department of Politics Lectureships in Politics** Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Politics. The post is a "new blood" appointment in the field of Politics. Applicants should normally be under 35. While the appointee will have teaching duties, his/her primary research interests are in the area of political theory and political philosophy. Applicants are asked to submit research proposals with their applications. The successful candidate will be expected to set up and run an independent laboratory as well as working in collaboration with political scientists in the department. Salary will be on the Lecturers' scale: £5,375 - £13,505 per annum (under review), according to age, qualifications and experience. Further particulars, quoting the post reference, may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar (FR), The University, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4JQ. Applications (3 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be received not later than 31st May 1983.

**University of Exeter Department of Politics Lectureships in Politics** Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Politics. The post is a "new blood" appointment in the field of Politics. Applicants should normally be under 35. While the appointee will have teaching duties, his/her primary research interests are in the area of political theory and political philosophy. Applicants are asked to submit research proposals with their applications. The successful candidate will be expected to set up and run an independent laboratory as well as working in collaboration with political scientists in the department. Salary will be on the Lecturers' scale: £5,375 - £13,505 per annum (under review), according to age, qualifications and experience. Further particulars, quoting the post reference, may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar (FR), The University, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4JQ. Applications (3 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be received not later than 31st May 1983.

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career choice Money for art's sake

"If you are interested in art and you turn out not to be a second Hockney, you can always become a designer". That is still the assumption which bedevils most "careers" thinking about art and design. The two subjects are remorselessly linked in colleges, in careers directories and in people's minds. It is not necessarily a false association but it is a narrow one. Careers in "art and design" are broader than conventional images may suggest. To make a living in the "art world" can lead to jobs as diverse as high-powered international dealings or therapy with the disabled as well as actually painting or sculpting. And design is just as relevant to industrial management and large scale engineering manufacture as it is to the heady world of, for example, haute couture.

It is in the field of design, that exciting things are now happening for careers. At long last the overall importance of product design is being appreciated in British industry and not a second too early as a succession of enterprises have gone down in the face of better-designed imports from more design-conscious competition. This seems to be changing. The Prime Minister herself has gone out her way to stress the importance of design. The Department of Industry is running a Design for Profit campaign to open the eyes of management to the benefits which good designers can bring.

In *The Times* recently, there has been a lively correspondence about the subject, involving educationalists from institutions as diverse as Eton, the University of Salford and the London Business School and Imperial College. All agree on the importance of design, whether in engineering and construction or fashion and advertising.

The moral is clear. Young people with an interest in art and design need to sharpen their understanding of what these actually mean. The fine artists and craftsmen should reflect on where their urge for personal creativity might lead. Those who are attracted to design, meanwhile, need to realize the vast scope of their vocation, extending as it does across fields as diverse as record sleeves and washing machines.

Most important, perhaps, many who already see themselves as technologists must become aware of their role as designers as well because they cannot be successful in one function without also being good at the other. Obviously, there is little uniformity in discussing prospects for careers in art and design. As the message about the importance of design sinks in, it is hoped that the opportunities for industrial designers will grow and flourish. Artists and craftsmen meanwhile are likely to have difficulty in making ends meet unless they supplement their work by teaching and lecturing (and part-time opportunities are now much reduced). Alternatively they may try their training to launch into something else.

Edward Fennell on training and opportunity in art and design

The trend nowadays is that design courses are seen to be highly vocational whereas art courses are of a more general kind with no specific career outlet. This may not be a bad thing. Art students have a marvelous chance simply in developing their own creativity during, for example, three years of a degree course. As one college of art and design principal said: "No other firm of undergraduate study forces you to draw on your own imaginative resources as much as either art or design - and that is a good preparation for a career."

Unfortunately a "good preparation for a career" by no means guarantees a job. A collapsed textile industry, for example, undermines openings for highly qualified textile and fashion designers just as much as for the manual workers of Yorkshire and Lancashire. On the other hand, British designers are being called on to invigorate the fightback by surviving firms. And artists and designers are much more willing to 'shoot about their achievements. Nevertheless much needs to be done to improve career prospects for artists and designers alike. As David

Sherlock, principal of Winchester School of Art, said: "We have the best system of art and design education in Europe, perhaps in the world, yet that is not evident in our industry and manufacturing. Job prospects in Britain are limited and many of our students have to go abroad to Italy, France and the US for work." Confirmation of this comes from many of the Paris fashion houses which rely on British-trained designers for their success. And of the 10 designers who make up Milan's famous Memphis partnership, two - George Snowden and Gerard Taylor - are British.

Specialization lies at the heart of the system of training. One-year foundation courses, usually for post-A-level, or post-graduate, give introduction to a number of skills before intense specialization in the subsequent degree. The list of options is long but a few examples demonstrate the range. Manchester Polytechnic has an industrial design course specifically geared to meet the needs of the transport industry. Middlesex Polytechnic's students to concentrate on graphic information design which prepares students for jobs in television and computer graphics. Manchester Polytechnic's graphics technology course is orientated towards jobs in printing, photography and packaging. Leicester Polytechnic's engineering industrial design course attracts A-level mathematicians and scientists.

The training is therefore highly specific - probably why our students have a flying start when they go abroad to work. It is also encouraging that the colleges are able to respond quickly - courses in computer graphics are the latest example - as new technologies emerge. The only problem is that the college system sometimes has a "hot-house effect" which is remote from the icy winds of the British industrial climate. There is a lack of creativity but it may be a bit short on practicality.

The message from most employers is that students must become more aware of the constraints in the industrial system within which they will work. There has to be a better bridge between our young artists and designers and their subsequent employers.

University of Exeter Appointment of Vice Chancellor

The Chancellor of the University of Exeter, Sir Rex Richards FRSE, wishes it to be known that a Joint Committee of Council and Senate seeks a successor to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Harry Kay CBE, who will retire on or before 30 September 1984. Would those interested in the particulars of the appointment or wishing to recommend someone for consideration please write in confidence to Sir Rex Richards, c/o Academic Registrar and Secretary, University of Exeter, EX4 4JQ, before the end of May.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

Applications are invited for two University Assistant Lectureships in the Department of Architecture, University of Cambridge from 1 October 1983, or as soon as possible thereafter. The appointments will be for three years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension for a further three years. The maximum tenure of a University Assistant Lectureship is five years. The pensionable scale of stipends for a University Assistant Lecturer, not ordinarily resident in College, is £2,500 a year rising by four annual increments to £2,510. The successful candidates must have a Ph.D. in Architecture or an architectural design, education or research. The duties will consist of the teaching of courses for architecture students and studio instruction, and may entail involvement in research programmes. One of the posts requires the ability to teach the history of architecture. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Architecture and History of Art, 1 Scarope Terrace, Cambridge CB2 1RQ. Applications should be submitted to him by Monday, 23 May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE CHAIR IN BIOLOGY

The University invites applications for the new post of Professor in Biology, with special interests in Cell or Molecular Biology, in the Department of Bioscience and Biotechnology. Further particulars (ref 25/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983.

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE University of London LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited from those who will be under 35 on 1 October 1983 for the following positions under the national scheme to encourage the recruitment of young staff. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Materials Science or an equivalent discipline and appropriate postdoctoral research experience either in solid state physics or in the field of materials science. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of courses for students in the Department of Physics. Further particulars (ref 25/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, Queen Mary College, London, W1P 8DB, to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER FACULTY OF LAW LECTURESHIP IN LAW "NEW BLOOD"

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Faculty of Law. The post has been awarded to the Faculty under the University Grants Committee's "New Blood" scheme and is available from 1 October 1983, or as soon as possible thereafter. The age of the successful candidate should not normally exceed 35 at the date of the appointment. Appointment will be on a full-time basis teaching duties as may be allocated to him or her; the successful candidate will be expected to engage in research in the general field of Transnational aspects of Social Welfare Law. The research topics of special interest to the Faculty are: (a) transnational employment and social security; (b) "industrial democracy"; (c) the position of employees of multinational enterprises. Applicants should possess a first or second degree in law and should have research experience. Familiarity with the law of the European Communities and/or Comparative Law is desirable, as well as knowledge of the French language. Salary, according to qualifications and experience, on the scale £5,375 - £13,505 (under review). Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent on the form provided by 31 May 1983.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PH.D. DEGREE COURSES

Persons who hold or expect to hold a bachelor degree with at least a second class honours (or equivalent) from a recognized University, and who have been successful in research, are invited to apply for Australian National University Ph.D. Scholarships, available on a wide range of subjects in the Humanities and the Physical, Medical and Biological Sciences. Scholarships are available in any of the advanced units of the Institute of Advanced Studies, the Institute of Advanced Studies in Science, the School of Physical Sciences, the Pacific Science Centre, the School of Biological Sciences, the School of Medical Research, the School of Economics, Law and Social Sciences, or the School of Education. The successful candidate will receive a Ph.D. stipend of £2,500 per annum (plus travel and other allowances) and a research allowance of £1,000 per annum. There is no set closing date, but applications should be sent to the Registrar, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia, or to the Association of Commonwealth Universities, London WC2H 0DP. Full particulars and application forms are available from the Registrar, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia, or to the Association of Commonwealth Universities, London WC2H 0DP.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF OPTOMETRY AND VISUAL SCIENCES LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the above Department. Applicants should have a good honours degree in Optometry and appropriate professional experience and qualifications, preferably including a higher specialist qualification in contact lens practice. The successful candidate will be expected to be able to teach a variety of subjects, notably optometric clinical methods, contact lens practice and optometric appliances, and to make a significant contribution to research in the Department. The appointment will be for a period of five years initially, with the possibility of renewal. Salary will be on the scale £5,375 to £13,505 per annum plus £1,168 per annum (London Allowance). Further particulars from the Registrar, The City University, Northampton Square, London, EC3N 3NH, to whom applications should be sent on the form provided by 31 May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages

Applications are invited for the following vacancies for posts or to be filled from 1 October 1983, or as soon as possible thereafter: **UNIVERSITY LECTURER OR UNIVERSITY ASSISTANT LECTURER IN Latin-American literature**, in the Department of Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Studies. **UNIVERSITY ASSISTANT LECTURER IN Russian**. Applicants for this post should be qualified to give instruction in the Russian language and to lecture on Russian literature of the twentieth century. Appointment for three years with the possibility of reappointment for a Lecturer to retiring age, or for an Assistant Lecturer, for two years. There is no grade of Senior Lecturer. Salary scale £5,375 to £13,505 per annum (under review). Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Cambridge, 100 Brook Hill Drive, Cambridge, MA 02138, to whom applications should be sent on the form provided by 31 May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

Applications are invited for the Chair of German which is at present vacant. Salary within the professional range. Applicants to prospectus with the names of three referees should be sent to the Secretary of the Establishments Office, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX DEPARTMENT OF ARTS HISTORY

Applications are invited for a "New Blood" Lectureship in the Department of Art History, tenable from 1 October 1983. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of courses for students in the Department of Art History and to pursue research in the particular area of the Scottish tradition in landscape and architecture. Salary will be on the Lecturers' scale £5,375 to £13,505 per annum plus USS; starting salary probably not above £9,370 per annum. Applications (2 copies, preferably in triplicate, with the names of three referees, should be lodged with the Secretary of the Establishments Office, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date: 31 May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY PATHOLOGY LECTURESHIP IN BACTERIOLOGY

Applications are invited from those who will be under 35 on 1 October 1983 for the following position under the national scheme to encourage the recruitment of young staff. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Bacteriology or an equivalent discipline and appropriate postdoctoral research experience either in bacteriology or in the field of microbiology. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of courses for students in the Department of Veterinary Pathology. Further particulars (ref 25/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, Queen Mary College, London, W1P 8DB, to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK SSRC CENTRE IN HEALTH ECONOMICS

Senior Research Fellow in Health Economics. Applications are invited for two research posts, one of which is a Lectureship in Health Economics, tenable for 5 years in the first instance. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of courses for students in the Department of Health Economics and to pursue research in the particular area of the Scottish tradition in landscape and architecture. Salary will be on the Lecturers' scale £5,375 to £13,505 per annum plus USS; starting salary probably not above £9,370 per annum. Applications (2 copies, preferably in triplicate, with the names of three referees, should be lodged with the Secretary of the Establishments Office, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date: 31 May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL Department of Mental Health

MRC STUDENTSHIP. Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree for persons expected to graduate in 1983 for a research studentship linked to a project studying a community based service for mentally handicapped people and their families. The award, available from Autumn 1983, will enable a student with a background in one of the social or behavioural sciences to carry out research for a higher degree. Letters of application, together with full curriculum vitae in Dr J. A. O. Russell, Department of Mental Health, University of Bristol, 41 St Michael's Hill, Bristol BS2 8GE. Tel: 0274-292146. Informal enquiries welcome.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS Lectureship in Condensed Matter Physics

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Physics, tenable from 1 October 1983. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of courses for students in the Department of Physics and to pursue research in the particular area of the Scottish tradition in landscape and architecture. Salary will be on the Lecturers' scale £5,375 to £13,505 per annum plus USS; starting salary probably not above £9,370 per annum. Applications (2 copies, preferably in triplicate, with the names of three referees, should be lodged with the Secretary of the Establishments Office, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date: 31 May 1983.

University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS INFORMATION MICROELECTRONICS MAINSTREAM TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for five Lectureships in the above fields which are available from September/October 1983 as a result of additional funding from the University Grants Committee and the career progression of the existing staff of this large and active Department. Candidates should have a good first degree in electronic engineering or a related discipline and relevant post-graduate experience in a suitable topic - preferably to Ph.D. level. Salaries for these permanent posts will be within a scale rising to £13,505 (under review). Good relocation expenses. Further particulars may be obtained from D. A. S. Copland, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Quote ref 2003/T. Closing date for applications will be 31 May, 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ASTON IN BIRMINGHAM SYSTEMS ANALYSTS

Applications are invited for the following Lectureships available from 1st August 1983, which have been established under the "New Blood" Scheme to encourage the appointment of younger members of the academic staff. Applicants should normally be under the age of 35 years. Although the posts will carry teaching duties, their primary role will be to contribute substantially to research. **LECTURESHIPS IN MOLECULAR GENETICS** Lecturers appointed to the four following posts will also become members of a new Molecular Genetics Unit being set up by the University (see lectures in a new department). **BIOCHEMISTRY (ref. TLJ)** Applications are invited for two Lectureships. For one of these preference will be given to those whose research interests are in the field of molecular genetics. The other research area in the Department is planktonic cyanobacteria, microbial heavy metal uptake, mycorrhizas. **BOTANY: Lectureship in Molecular Genetics (ref. EB)** The appointee should have experience in the field of plant or microbial molecular genetics. It is hoped that he/she will participate in one of the relevant established research areas in the Department: planktonic cyanobacteria, microbial heavy metal uptake, mycorrhizas. **PATHOLOGY: Lectureship in Molecular Pathology (ref. TLJ)** Applications are invited from scientists with experience in molecular genetics whose research interests lie in the field of viral or eukaryotic cell gene expression. It is hoped that the successful applicant will forge collaborative links with established groups within the Department working in viral oncology and immunology. **INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (ref. EB)** The appointment will be in the area of organometallic chemistry, with special reference to the use of organometallic metal compounds in catalysis. Some experience in X-ray diffraction methods would be advantageous. **ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Organic Geochemistry Unit) (ref. EB)** The appointment will be made in the area of molecular organic geochemistry. Experience in one or more of the following areas would be advantageous: computational mass spectrometry, computational combined gas chromatography, mass spectrometry, statistics and computer data handling techniques. **PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY (ref. EB)** An appointment will be made in the area of electrochemistry with emphasis on interfacial phenomena, electrode processes, and photochemical and optical phenomena. **PHYSICS (ref. EB)** The position will be for a theoretician in the area of Nonlinear Physics. Preference will be given to applicants whose interests with other members of the theoretical physics group, these interests include: Hamiltonian chaos, semi-classical quantum mechanics, solitons and defects in condensed matter physics and optics, hydrodynamic structure and incompressible structures. **AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING: Aircraft Systems and Control Engineering (ref. JPB)** Investigation and implementation of appropriate control laws for flight at extreme boundaries of the flight envelope, to take advantage of current advances in aerodynamics (e.g. relaxed stability and active control of technology and structures) for fibre composite structures. The aim is to achieve safe, efficient and efficient flight in such extreme conditions as high incidence, flight through turbulence and in wind-shear conditions, etc., and will cater for the needs of both civil and military aircraft. **CIVIL ENGINEERING: Structural Dynamics (ref. JPB)** A young engineer or physicist is required to augment a small existing team of researchers working in the field of earthquake engineering and structural dynamics generally. The particular current research programme is concerned with dynamic issues of prototype structures to determine the local structural properties of natural frequencies, mode-shapes, damping and distributions of stresses and mass. This research topic is part of the new S.E.R.C. initiative in Civil Engineering research which is due to begin in October 1983. Inviting applications are invited to contact Professor R. S. Senn, who will be pleased to give further information on existing facilities and future intentions. **VETERINARY MEDICINE: Lectureship in Veterinary Virology (ref. JF)** Applications are invited from graduates with postdoctoral research experience in aspects of animal virology. The successful applicant will be expected to develop a research activity in virology in the context of the Department's academic and translational research efforts. **POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY (ref. EB)** The successful applicant will be expected to engage in research in the history of the economic, political and development of South Africa in the twentieth century and to contribute to teaching in political and economic history with special reference to South Africa. The salary will be on the scale £5,375-£13,505 per annum. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, to whom applications should be sent by 20th May, 1983. Please quote the appropriate reference.

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING APPOINTMENTS

Applications are invited for the following positions under the national scheme to encourage the recruitment of young staff. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Materials Science or an equivalent discipline and appropriate postdoctoral research experience either in solid state physics or in the field of materials science. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of courses for students in the Department of Physics. Further particulars (ref 25/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, Queen Mary College, London, W1P 8DB, to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX DEPARTMENT OF ARTS HISTORY

Applications are invited for a "New Blood" Lectureship in the Department of Art History, tenable from 1 October 1983. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of courses for students in the Department of Art History and to pursue research in the particular area of the Scottish tradition in landscape and architecture. Salary will be on the Lecturers' scale £5,375 to £13,505 per annum plus USS; starting salary probably not above £9,370 per annum. Applications (2 copies, preferably in triplicate, with the names of three referees, should be lodged with the Secretary of the Establishments Office, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date: 31 May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY PATHOLOGY LECTURESHIP IN BACTERIOLOGY

Applications are invited from those who will be under 35 on 1 October 1983 for the following position under the national scheme to encourage the recruitment of young staff. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Bacteriology or an equivalent discipline and appropriate postdoctoral research experience either in bacteriology or in the field of microbiology. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of courses for students in the Department of Veterinary Pathology. Further particulars (ref 25/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, Queen Mary College, London, W1P 8DB, to whom applications should be sent by 31st May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX LECTURER IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY STUDIES

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Science and Technology Policy Studies, tenable from 1 October 1983. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of courses for students in the Department of Science and Technology Policy Studies and to pursue research in the particular area of the Scottish tradition in landscape and architecture. Salary will be on the Lecturers' scale £5,375 to £13,505 per annum plus USS; starting salary probably not above £9,370 per annum. Applications (2 copies, preferably in triplicate, with the names of three referees, should be lodged with the Secretary of the Establishments Office, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date: 31 May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Physical Geography, tenable from 1 October 1983. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of courses for students in the Department of Physical Geography and to pursue research in the particular area of the Scottish tradition in landscape and architecture. Salary will be on the Lecturers' scale £5,375 to £13,505 per annum plus USS; starting salary probably not above £9,370 per annum. Applications (2 copies, preferably in triplicate, with the names of three referees, should be lodged with the Secretary of the Establishments Office, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date: 31 May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Physical Geography, tenable from 1 October 1983. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of courses for students in the Department of Physical Geography and to pursue research in the particular area of the Scottish tradition in landscape and architecture. Salary will be on the Lecturers' scale £5,375 to £13,505 per annum plus USS; starting salary probably not above £9,370 per annum. Applications (2 copies, preferably in triplicate, with the names of three referees, should be lodged with the Secretary of the Establishments Office, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date: 31 May 1983.

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University of Southampton DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS INFORMATION MICROELECTRONICS MAINSTREAM TECHNOLOGY. Applications are invited for five Lectureships in the above fields which are available from September/October 1983 as a result of additional funding from the University Grants Committee and the career progression of the existing staff of this large and active Department. Candidates should have a good first degree in electronic engineering or a related discipline and relevant post-graduate experience in a suitable topic - preferably to Ph.D. level. Salaries for these permanent posts will be within a scale rising to £13,505 (under review). Good relocation expenses. Further particulars may be obtained from D. A. S. Copland, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Quote ref 2003/T. Closing date for applications will be 31 May, 1983.



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

8.00 Cardiff AM. News, sport, weather and traffic reports. Also available to viewers with sets that do not have the teletext facility.
8.30 Breakfast Time presented by Frank Bough and Selma Scott. News at 8.30, 7.30, 6.30 and 5.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; a review of the morning papers at 7.30 and 8.20; holiday advice between 7.30 and 7.45; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; cookery hints between 8.45 and 9.00. Closes down at 9.00.
9.30 For Schools. Colleges: Life and Social Studies 10.00 You and the School (10.15 Music Time (ends at 10.35) 11.00 Winter 11.20 Closes down.
2.30 News After Noon with Richard Whittaker and Judith Stamp. News from London and the South. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.50 Puddle on at One, Today's guest is Mrs Kevin Green, Lee, who talks about her new life as a medium and healer. 1.45 Chigley, A See-Saw programme for the very young.
2.01 For Schools. Colleges: Words and Pictures. 2.18 Reflections Ireland. An Irishman's view of his own country (12.35 Plants in Action (12.30) Bonanza. The Cartwright family are on the trail of swiftness (12.35 Regional news (not London or Scotland).
3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 Space Sentinels. Animated science fiction adventures (1.40-4.40) The Little Hobbit. The German shepherd dog in Second Chance. 5.05 John Crease's Newsround. The latest world news for young people. 5.10 Blue Peter with Simon Green, and the steam train, The President.
5.40 Newsnight. 6.00 Start-Up. 6.25 Nationwide presented by Sue Lawley and Richard Kernham. The programme includes Hugh Scully's weekly item Watchdog which investigates accusations of bureaucratic abuse.
6.50 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time on the theme of school. Featuring Tom and Jerry, Screwy Squid and some Droopies.
7.20 Matt Houston. The millionaire private detective is called in to help a woman who believes her boss husband is the intended victim of a murder in a Japanese restaurant. Houston's investigations lead him into the murky world of film-fighting.
8.10 Panorama. America's Secret States and Terror. A report on an assessment of the extent of the CIA's involvement in the country's civil war.
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Film: Persuasion (1974). starring Emma Thurler, Ralph Bates and Trevor Harvey. A psychological thriller about a rich American widow, living in England, who is lured by a man about trying to destroy the life of her son and his wife. Directed by Don Chaffey.
11.00 News headlines.
11.20 Wall to Wall examines the range of contraception methods available.
11.55 Weather.

tv-am

6.00 Daybreak with Lucy Methan followed at 6.30 with Good Morning Britain presented by Lynda Barry and Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; city news at 6.15; morning papers reviewed at 6.33 and 8.33; television reviewed and previewed at 7.00; Katherine Hammett - Jessica in Show at 8.20; good food clips at 8.05. Closes down at 8.15.
8.30 TV LONDON
9.30 For Schools: Mountain climbing, 9.47 New technology; 10.04 The atomic bombing of Japan; 10.31 A young girl's relationship at home and school; 10.58 Fiction: The Boy Who Swam with a Handicap; 11.38 Parenthood.
12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Newsy Hughes and Ralph McTell with O for Oiler 12.38 Let's Review to the story of Tom Thumb and the Race; 12.38 A Better Road. Tom Coyne talks to Mike Harding about books.
1.00 News with Leonard Parkin; 1.20 Theatres with Robin Houston; 1.50 Talking Personality. Andrew Gardner talks to Home Office psychologist, Professor Keith Simpson.
2.00 Soap: Mission in Heaven (1982) starring Miss Gullone and Bert Tice. The story of Wormold, a vacuum cleaner salesman based in Havana, who allows himself to be recruited by the British secret service in exchange for money to lavish on his prodigal daughter. Directed by Carol Reed.
4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme show at noon; 4.15 Disappearance in episode one of Four Heads are Better than Two; 4.30 Spiderwoman. Animated adventures of the webbed crusader; 4.40 Play: The Enclosed Garden, by Pauline Miller. Lonely Amy visits Elizabeth and during the night Amelia appears mysteriously. Starring Angelique Lanyon and Lily Baker; 5.15 Different Strays.
5.45 News; 6.00 Theatres closer. 6.25 Night presented by Peter Leeley.
6.35 News; Barbara Hunter. Good news: Paul Ross an infantile Village Earth. A documentary about Dutch sculptor Ronald Fleck who is advising the Marf people of North Cameroon on how best to make the most of their land. Narrated by James Fox.
7.30 Coronation Street. There is trouble in the Street caused by the anti-Disco meeting.
8.00 Brass. Elyse and Lady Patricia give her husband, Bradley, some hard-hitting news.
8.30 World in Action. The second of the two-part inquiry into the burgeoning business of burglary.
9.00 Clancy. Stalk of Gold. The investigative biologist, while watching a snake devour a lizard, becomes convinced that his murder convict of the crime is innocent.
10.00 News.
10.30 Hill Street Blues. Captain Hurst clashes with the cops on board the helicopter. Film 83 presented by Barry Norman. There are reviews of Dustin Hoffman's Footloose and Fanny and Alexander, the film that Ingmar Bergman has said will be his last.
11.20 News headlines.
11.30 Wall to Wall examines the range of contraception methods available.
11.55 Weather.

Radio 1

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Tallis, Vaughan Williams, Prokofiev. Haydn records. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Borodin, Beethoven, Rachmaninov, Gipsy, Stravinsky, records.
8.20 News.
8.25 This Week's Composers: Falls and his Contemporaries: Turin, Moussorgsky, Prokofiev, Rostropovich, Records.
10.00 Alan Schiller: Piano recital: Schubert, Mozart.
10.35 Glazunov Records including Violin Concerto with Heifetz.
11.15 Leader in English: Schubert, Loefer.
11.50 Northern Solstice of England: Peter Dinklage, Barak.
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Wolf and Piano recital: Schubert, Bartok.
2.05 Maudie Maudie! Mendelssohn, Tchaikovsky, Elgar, Karlheinz Koper, Coleridge-Taylor, Lannox Berkeley.
3.05 New Recordist: Sibelius, Chopin, Stravinsky.
4.55 News.
5.00 Maddy for Pleasure!
6.30 Music for Organ: The Tambourin Organ at All Saints, Bromsgrove - works by Bach, Joseph Mackay, Wainwright, Swain, Gibbon.
7.05 Cello Music at Harwood: Howard Shostakovich, Britten.
7.30 Spanish Poetry Today. A special anthology by Vicente Mike-Fox, translated by Colin Wight and Michael Schmidt.
8.30 An Evening with Dr Heydn: Concert by the Academy of Ancient Music. Inc. 5.10-5.15 Interval Recording.
8.50 Joan Czerwik: Missa pro Cantoribus.
10.45 Jazz in Britain: Nigel Morris Quartet.
11.15 News.

Radio 2

6.00 Ray Moon. 7.30 Terry Wogan. 10.00 Alan Whitaker. 12.00 Music While You Wait. 12.30 Gloria Humphrey. Including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (Inf only). 7.30 Alan Delt with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era. 8.45 Humphrey Lyttelton with The Beat of Jazz. 9.30 Star Search. 10.00 The Monday Movie Club. 1.00 David Hamilton with Two's Best. 2.0-2.30 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Tallis, Vaughan Williams, Prokofiev. Haydn records. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Borodin, Beethoven, Rachmaninov, Gipsy, Stravinsky, records.
8.20 News.
8.25 This Week's Composers: Falls and his Contemporaries: Turin, Moussorgsky, Prokofiev, Rostropovich, Records.
10.00 Alan Schiller: Piano recital: Schubert, Mozart.
10.35 Glazunov Records including Violin Concerto with Heifetz.
11.15 Leader in English: Schubert, Loefer.
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1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Wolf and Piano recital: Schubert, Bartok.
2.05 Maudie Maudie! Mendelssohn, Tchaikovsky, Elgar, Karlheinz Koper, Coleridge-Taylor, Lannox Berkeley.
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8.50 Joan Czerwik: Missa pro Cantoribus.
10.45 Jazz in Britain: Nigel Morris Quartet.
11.15 News.

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing.
6.10 Farming Week. 6.25 Prayer for the Day. 6.35, 7.25 Weather.
7.25, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.25, 8.25 News. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.25 The Week On 4.
8.45 John Edson in the BBC Sound Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker.
10.00 News.
10.05 Money Box.
10.30 Morning Story 'The Last Show by Graham Stewart'.
11.00 Daily Service.
11.05 News.
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Steam from the Sellafield cooling towers billowing out over the small coastal town of Seascale near by (Photographs: Brian Harris).

# Thirty years on nuclear health fears persist in Cumbria

The Paul Pedersens, father and son, step on to the beach at Ravensglass from their small fishing boat, the Seaspray, carrying boxes of lobsters and flat fish across the sands from which the tide is draining rapidly. They have been checking their creels off the Cumbrian coast since 4 am.

"If what them barmy beggars say is right then I should be glowing like a light bulb", Mr Pedersen junior says. His father adds: "They say the Irish Sea is dangerously contaminated, but there is nothing wrong with him." As he speaks he brandishes a fat and powerfully clawed lobster at me.

He began fishing among the wrecks and shoals off Sellafield more than 20 years ago. His last full body scan at the nuclear plant showed radiation levels that offered the same risk as smoking two cigarettes a year or driving a car 18 miles a week.

The calculations were made by scientists of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Mr Pedersen accepted them as a full answer to the risks of fishing in the Irish Sea.

"The only bad effect we notice", he says, "is that every time there is a scare story about poisoned water the value of our

Against the background of the Sizewell inquiry, Ronald Faux, our Northern Correspondent, visited west Cumbria where nuclear industry has been a fact of life for more than 30 years. He finds that the Sellafield complex of British Nuclear Fuels still generates strong feelings for and against the industry. Nuclear energy is seen to be an essential and acceptably safe source of power by many of the 10,000 people who work there.

Those who do not may regard Sellafield with healthy scepticism but accept that, without it, west Cumbria would become an industrial desert.

catch goes down by two thirds. Then people forget and things return to normal.

Beyond the beach, which in summer is the Pedersens' market place, on the landward horizon the cooling towers of Sellafield send out plumes of steam.

The tall, square-top towers mark the nuclear piles that produce the fissile material for British nuclear bombs. It is this ominous side of nuclear energy, emphasized by the famous Windscale leak, armed guards, secrecy, and uncertainty among the supposed experts that created the doubts against which British Nuclear Fuels is campaigning vigorously.

The doubts are found among medical practitioners. One

doctor quoted from a standard reference work: "There is great difficulty in deciding whether there are levels of radiation dose below which no harmful effect results. The difficulty is particularly great as regards delayed somatic (bodily) effects and genetic effects in man."

It is in such soil that fears of geoeitic "time bombs" may be sown. Stories abound of five-headed cod and luminous fish being found in the sea off Windscale, but there is no hard evidence to back them.

Dr Peter Tiplady, a specialist in community medicine, reported that in east Cumbria the incidence of leukaemia did not differ significantly from national rates and the incidence of all cancers combined in



Miss Emery: "The danger remains."

males was significantly lower than expected.

A huge public relations exercise has been launched to improve the public image of nuclear power and its peaceful benefits.

The decision to allow the building of Thorpe (the Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant) has been accompanied by much investment at Sellafield, turning it into probably the biggest building site in Europe. Up to £50m a year enters the local economy in wages.

But the doubts remain even though many of the doubters have become resigned to living so close to Sellafield - a name that covers British Nuclear Fuels's Windscale and Calder works and not chosen, the company insists, to remove the memories of Windscale leaks and contamination.

"Nuclear power has a lot to live down", one Whitesand sceptic said. "It produced the most violent and destructive single explosion ever, its secondary evils are irrevocable and insidious, and, while it is impossible for the man in the street to comprehend in any detail, he gets the firm impression that the people who are

Our attitude is one of scepticism towards any further development."

From the Greenpeace headquarters at Barrow-in-Furness, Miss Jean Emery organizes the most militant local action against the import of nuclear waste through the town's dock.

Her group insists that the sea off Sellafield has become dangerously contaminated and that analysis of cancer cases in the county in relation to the distance from Windscale shows a damning pattern.

"If there is not danger", she said, "why did British Nuclear Fuels pay compensation to the families of those who died from leukaemia after the Windscale disaster? The danger remains."

"Why do Japanese stardards insist that no more than 0.6 of a curie of radiation emission a year is allowable from their reprocessing plant, yet Windscale sends 1,000 curies of alpha emitters a year into the Irish Sea?"

British Nuclear Fuels's response was: "There is no discrepancy. One million times nothing will always be nothing. Compared with any other industry, nuclear power has an enviable and excellent safety record."

# Letter from Dallas

## Image-conscious city where money talks

History has bestowed two unforgettable memories on Dallas - the assassination of President Kennedy, and J. R. Ewing. Both in their different ways have deeply affected the place and given the city an obsession about its image. Right now, there are a lot of people who wish J.R. would get-out-of-town.

A simple white memorial to President Kennedy stands in the city centre and a lot of Dallasites still resent being constantly reminded of such a shameful day. President Kennedy, after all, had no real connexion with Dallas.

Lee Harvey Oswald supposedly did the deed from a small, cluttered room on the fourth floor of the book depository building, a red official-looking structure with lots of dark corridors and gloomy little rooms. There is now talk of turning the room into a Kennedy museum, but not everybody agrees. It might create a negative image.

And not everybody agrees that J. R. Ewing and his evil entourage have been good for Dallas. Some people complain that the image of the city across the world is of a heartless, oil-obsessed town with but one god - money.

In part, the image is accurate. The city is booming, there is a frenetic pace of construction and a palpable sense of excitement. It is on the long drive in from the airport - nothing but offices going up, highways under construction, factories being built. There is electricity in the air - the same feeling of extreme optimism that New York evokes. The difference is that New York does it with culture, Dallas does it with money.

Dallas is determined to be an international city. It brags that its airport is the biggest in the world, bigger than the entire island of Manhattan. The other weekend the mayor threw another of his lavish dinners for a group of ambassadors invited down from Washington for several days of pampered luxury, an exercise that is all part of the international image-building.

Of course, their excellencies wanted to see South Fork Ranch, known in real life as the Box Ranch, first home of the Ewings until the real owner got fed up and told everybody to pack up and go. The ranch you see on television now is several miles away from the 1,600 rich acres of the Box Ranch, itself about 20 miles out of town.

The nice ambassadors looked a little ridiculous in their blue jeans and Texas hats, all standing in a neat line beneath the first floor arch of the season while civic dignitaries clustered around with great armfuls of cameras and made nice speeches. After the photographs they all gratefully repaired to the swimming pool area to sample huge quantities of barbecued steaks and cold beers, while a band played softly in the background.

The city is frantically creating a cultural personality. A whole new arts district is under construction where quaint little restaurants and antique stores will mingle around the magnificent newly remodelled theatre, a huge new museum and the new symphony hall. Dallas decided it wanted some culture so it did the natural, obvious thing - it went out and bought some.

Once a year the city hosts probably the biggest art fair in the land, where they do it in a manner of crazy things while devouring mountains of traditional delicacies, such as Cokes, "corn dogs", candy floss and pizza slices.

Of course, the civic leaders like you to know their history, to know how the Alamo was fearlessly avenged in the place where the San Jacinto river meets the Buffalo bayou.

There is an aesthetic awareness amid all the panic of building, an awareness kindled in the comfortable embrace of wealth. Sir Henry Moore created the masterpiece of sculpture outside the city hall, itself a building of imposing beauty surrounded by a skyline that is beginning to look a little like New York and Chicago.

And so it continues, stories of money and the images it can buy. One wonders, what the blacks and the other poor folks make of it all from their secluded little hamlets to the south of the city, just the other side of the tiny Trinity river, where the images are so dreadfully real and not the least bit elusive.

Christopher Thomas

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

The First Effort of an Infant Hand: samplers from the museum's collections. City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until June 25).

The Great British Teapot (until May 15) and A Lincolnshire Artist: Work by Peter Hancock (until May 23); both at Usher Gallery, Lincoln Road, Lincoln; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.

Private Views: portraits and self-portraits. University of East Anglia Library, Norwich; Mon to Thurs 9am to 10pm, Fri 9 to 8, Sat 9 to 5, closed Sun; (until May 21).

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,112

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
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| 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |

- ACROSS
- Most populated part of London? (8).
  - Tail had got stuck in plant (6).
  - Married one settled in easily managed home (8).
  - What is spiritual in the old guard (6).
  - Not the original birth (12).
  - Lochinvar's fair one (5).
  - Take a risk, giving direction to embezzle (9).
  - Excellent puzzle in place above (9).
  - Subject of the note (5).
  - Wandered with me in the way (6).
  - What the losing boxer gets in embarrassing (8).
  - Cooked and drunk (6).
  - Toboggan about to twist? It's done (8).
- DOWN
- Sir Philip going to Sussex college? (6).
  - Born, like Uriah Heep, to be a Dickens character (6).
  - What three wishes planned to do, in a word, to meet Macbeth (9).

**The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,111 will appear next Saturday**

## Nature notes

Nesting is under way. Blackbirds and song-thrushes are on eggs in their deep nests, with just their beak and tail showing above the rim. They sit tight, but by off with a skittering or if an intruder comes too close. Wrens are building the nest wren makes several domed nests of grass and leaves, and the hen chooses one of them and lines it with soft feathers. She usually lays six minute, red-spotted eggs. New arrivals from the South include house-martins, wheeling and braking above the house-tops with a flash of their white rumps, and grasshopper warblers, which have become much more common in neglected, bushy patches of countryside in the last few years. On the moors, blackcock gather for their annual "lek", a communal ritual of fighting and mating the males spread their tails in a broad fan, and jump up and down in front of their rivals.

Trees are still coming into leaf rather slowly. Horse-chestnuts are the most striking, with their brilliant green leaves and their flower-cakes already forming. Oak and beech are sprouting cautiously, but under the oaks, bluebells are coming into their full glory, the colour of summer skies.

## Anniversaries

Births: Oliver Cromwell, Huntingdon, 1599; John Keble, Fairford, Gloucestershire, 1792; Walter de la Mare, Charlton, Kent, 1873; Guglielmo Marconi, Bologna, 1874; Wolfgang Pauli, physicist, Nobel laureate, 1945; Vienna, 1900; William Cowper died at East Dereham, Norfolk, 1800. Today is Anzac Day; on this day the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landed at Gallipoli, 1915.

## The pound

|                 | Bank    | Bank    |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
|                 | Buy     | Sell    |
| Austria Sch     | 1.85    | 1.77    |
| Belgium Fr      | 22.10   | 22.20   |
| Canada \$       | 1.97    | 1.89    |
| Denmark Kr      | 14.05   | 13.25   |
| Finland Mkk     | 8.83    | 8.33    |
| France Fr       | 11.79   | 11.24   |
| Germany Dmk     | 383.00  | 363.00  |
| Greece Dr       | 135.00  | 125.00  |
| Hongkong \$     | 10.90   | 10.35   |
| Ireland Pt      | 1.250   | 1.19    |
| Italy Lira      | 2320.00 | 2220.00 |
| Japan Yen       | 363.00  | 343.00  |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.43    | 4.22    |
| Norway Kr       | 11.51   | 10.92   |
| Portugal Esc    | 169.00  | 149.00  |
| South Africa Rd | 2.04    | 1.87    |
| Spain Ptas      | 213.50  | 202.50  |
| Sweden Kr       | 12.85   | 11.45   |
| Switzerland Fr  | 8.27    | 7.81    |
| USA \$          | 1.60    | 1.54    |
| Yugoslavia Dnr  | 1.25    | 1.18    |

## US summer time

The United States yesterday changed to Daylight Saving Time; this means the time difference between London and New York or Washington is now five and not six hours.

## River boats

The London Tourist Board has produced a leaflet, *It's a Pleasure Boating on the Thames*, giving information on services and cruises from Westminster, Richmond and Tower Piers. Available from Tourist Information Centres, or by phoning a special river boat information number: 01-750-4812.

## Roads

London and South-east: M1 Eastbound diversion overnight between junctions 10 and 10A (Luton). M2 Lane closures between junctions 4 (Liphawton) and 4 (Frimley). Surrey: A16: Temporary signals at Thundersley, Herts. A322: Only one lane southbound at junction with New Road, Bagshot, Cambridgeshire. Midlands and East Anglia: M1 Lane closures at junction 16 (Northampton); slip-roads closed except exit. A16: Temporary signals at Southey, between Downham Market and Ely, Norfolk. A47: Temporary signals at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. North: A19: Lane closures from Low Hills bridge to Jackson Mill, Co Durham; slip-road closures and diversions. A56: Manual traffic controls at Luton crossroads, NW of Bedfordshire. Wales and West: A38: Lane closures on Exeter to Plymouth, at Marsh Mills viaduct. A39: Lane closures on Liskard by-pass, NE25. A46: Lane closures between A23 and 24, near Bridgewater, Somerset. Scotland: M8: Roadworks at junction 13 (Provan). A82: Single lane traffic with temporary lights E of Ballisluich bridge, Argyllshire, diversions.

## The papers

"The secret diaries of Hitler's secret lover, Eva Braun, have been found in a secret compartment of her secret handbag", says the Daily Mirror. "A London fashion expert, who is also a director of Times Newspapers, said... the handbag is undoubtedly genuine... (She) tells in revealing, passionate detail of the stolen moments she shared with her famous lover... the stroll along the beaches at Dunkirk... the weekends in Warsaw, Kiev and Paris... Hitler's tears at the news of the mass bombing of Coventry, Plymouth, London, Leningrad, Moscow, Clydebank, Birmingham, Rotterdam..."

"The Daily Mail finds the high salaries and substantial perks enjoyed by senior officials of the National Trust extremely disturbing. 'Where charities are concerned, especially those supported by the subscriptions of humble people, a certain frugality should be observed - and seen to be observed.'"

"The decision to ban all lead in petrol by 1990 is the biggest single breakthrough in pollution control since the Clean Air Act, generation ago", the Observer said yesterday. It praises the Royal Commission's report as "masterly", effectively doing what the Law Commission failed to do three years ago.

## Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 8LN 263982 (winner comes from Dorset); £50,000: 2SVY 251495 (South Yorkshire); £25,000: 8WN 521376 (London, Borough of Newham).

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## Weather

A depression will remain to the SW of the British Isles.

London, SE England, Midlands: Sunny intervals, showers developing, heavy at times; wind mainly SE, moderate; max temp 12 or 13C (54 or 55F).

East Anglia, E. NW, central N England, N Wales: Rain clearing, sunny intervals developing but also showers some heavy; wind E, fresh, veering SE, moderate; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Showers, heavy and prolonged at times; a few sunny intervals; wind E or SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 10C (54 or 55F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Becoming cloudy, outbreaks of rain, heavy for a time; wind NE or E, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp 8 or 9C (46 or 48F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, Orkney, Shetland: Dull and misty, occasional drizzle, coastal fog patches; wind NE, moderate, increasing to strong; max temp 6 or 7C (43 or 45F).

Wales and West: A38: Lane closures on Exeter to Plymouth, at Marsh Mills viaduct. A39: Lane closures on Liskard by-pass, NE25. A46: Lane closures between A23 and 24, near Bridgewater, Somerset.

Scotland: M8: Roadworks at junction 13 (Provan). A82: Single lane traffic with temporary lights E of Ballisluich bridge, Argyllshire, diversions.

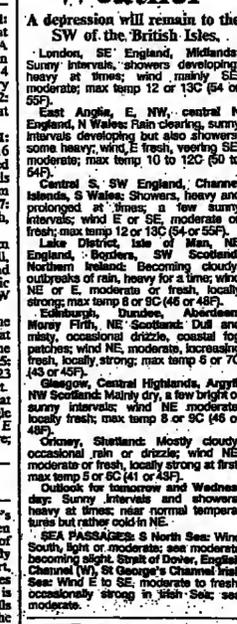
## Lighting-up time

| City       | Lighting-up time   |
|------------|--------------------|
| London     | 8.45 pm to 5.13 am |
| Birmingham | 8.50 pm to 5.20 am |
| Manchester | 8.55 pm to 5.25 am |
| Cardiff    | 9.00 pm to 5.30 am |
| Penzance   | 9.05 pm to 5.35 am |

## Yesterday

| City          | Temp  | Wind | Cloud |
|---------------|-------|------|-------|
| Belfast       | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Birmingham    | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Bristol       | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Cardiff       | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Edinburgh     | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Exeter        | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| London        | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Manchester    | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Newcastle     | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Nottingham    | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Sheffield     | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Southampton   | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Stirling      | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Wolverhampton | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Wrexham       | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| York          | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |

## Weather



## High tides

| Location      | AM    | PM    |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| London Bridge | 12.49 | 12.28 |
| Aberdeen      | 12.48 | 12.27 |
| Cardiff       | 12.48 | 12.27 |
| Dunfermline   | 12.48 | 12.27 |
| Edinburgh     | 12.48 | 12.27 |
| Glasgow       | 12.48 | 12.27 |
| London        | 12.49 | 12.28 |
| Manchester    | 12.49 | 12.28 |
| Newcastle     | 12.49 | 12.28 |
| Nottingham    | 12.49 | 12.28 |
| Sheffield     | 12.49 | 12.28 |
| Southampton   | 12.49 | 12.28 |
| Stirling      | 12.49 | 12.28 |
| Wolverhampton | 12.49 | 12.28 |
| Wrexham       | 12.49 | 12.28 |
| York          | 12.49 | 12.28 |

## Around Britain

| City          | Sun  | Rain     | Max   |
|---------------|------|----------|-------|
| St Andrews    | 3.1  | 07 11 02 | Fog m |
| Southampton   | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| Edinburgh     | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| Cardiff       | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| London        | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| Manchester    | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| Newcastle     | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| Nottingham    | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| Sheffield     | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| Southampton   | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| Stirling      | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| Wolverhampton | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| Wrexham       | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |
| York          | 10.2 | 12 04    | Sunny |

## Abroad

| City         | Temp  | Wind | Cloud |
|--------------|-------|------|-------|
| Algeria      | 17.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Alexandria   | 20.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Bahia        | 21.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Bombay       | 22.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Buenos Aires | 18.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Calcutta     | 23.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Cairo        | 24.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Colon        | 25.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Hong Kong    | 26.00 | SE   | 9     |
| London       | 11.50 | SW   | 9     |
| Madras       | 27.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Manila       | 28.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Medan        | 29.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Perth        | 30.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Rangoon      | 31.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Singapore    | 32.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Sourabaya    | 33.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Tokyo        | 34.00 | SE   | 9     |
| Yokohama     | 35.00 | SE   | 9     |